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McCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION



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Thoughts

EACH of us has his or her place in the world, and no one else can fill it.

THE condition of all progress is experience. We go wrong a thousand times before we find the right path.

WE struggle, and grope, and hurt ourselves until we learn the use of things; and this is true of things spiritual as well as of material things.

MAKE sure that however good you may be you have faults; that however dull you may be you can find out what they are; and that however slight they may be you had better make an effort to get rid of them.

ONLY a few sweet, loving words—that is all; but, coming from the heart and going to the heart, they would brighten many a life and comfort many a soul, as the speaker of them little thinks. Let us not be so chary of them.

—MARY H. PERKINS.

Do not run after happiness, but seek to do good, and you will find that happiness will run after you. The world will seem a very good place, and the world to come a better place still.

EVERY day is a new chance given you by God. A new chance, a new leaf, a new life. This is the golden, the unspeakable gift which each new day offers you.

—FARRAR.

If you should fail, and commit some of your old faults when you are striving to do better, do not be disheartened, but rise up and go on again, as if you had not fallen.

ST. FRANCIS DE SALES.

To each of us is intrusted the building up of our own character. To fulfil that duty we must not only guard against moral faults—we must improve every talent we possess, we must widen our interests, we must sharpen our faculties by careful effort.

—SOULSBY.

THE purpose of man's life is not happiness, but worthiness. Happiness may come as an accessory—we dare never make it the end.

THE beautiful thing about life is that, no matter how lowly our place is, it is in the King's sight. There are a great many things we cannot do, but we must do what we can, especially the little duties.

—MARGARET SANGSTER.

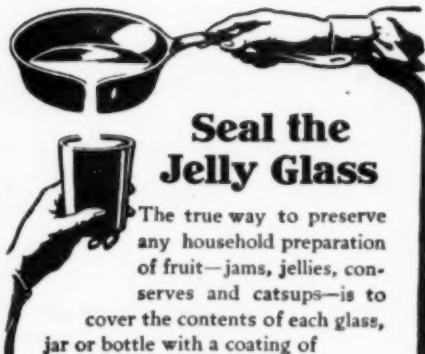
THERE are plenty of things to fret about. It is simply astonishing how much annoyance may be found in the course of every day's living if one only keeps a sharp eye out on that side of things. Even Holy Writ says we are prone to trouble, as the sparks fly upward. But even to the sparks flying upward in the blackest of smoke there is a blue sky above; and the less time they waste on the road the sooner they will reach it. Fretting is all time wasted on the road.

—HELEN HUNT.

THERE is many a woman—and not a bad woman either—who deliberately sets her influence over her husband in opposition to his mother's influence over him. The mistake she makes is two-fold, and doubly certain to re-act upon herself. First, a time will come when a man's mother is beyond the reach of his regrets for any pain he may have given her, and then his unavailing remorse will vent itself in anger—deep, if silent—against the instigator of his rebellion. And, secondly, a good man's mother is to him the embodiment of ideal womanhood. Therefore the woman who lowers his opinion of his mother lowers his opinion of womanhood as a whole, herself included.

—ELLEN THORNEYCROFT FOWLER.

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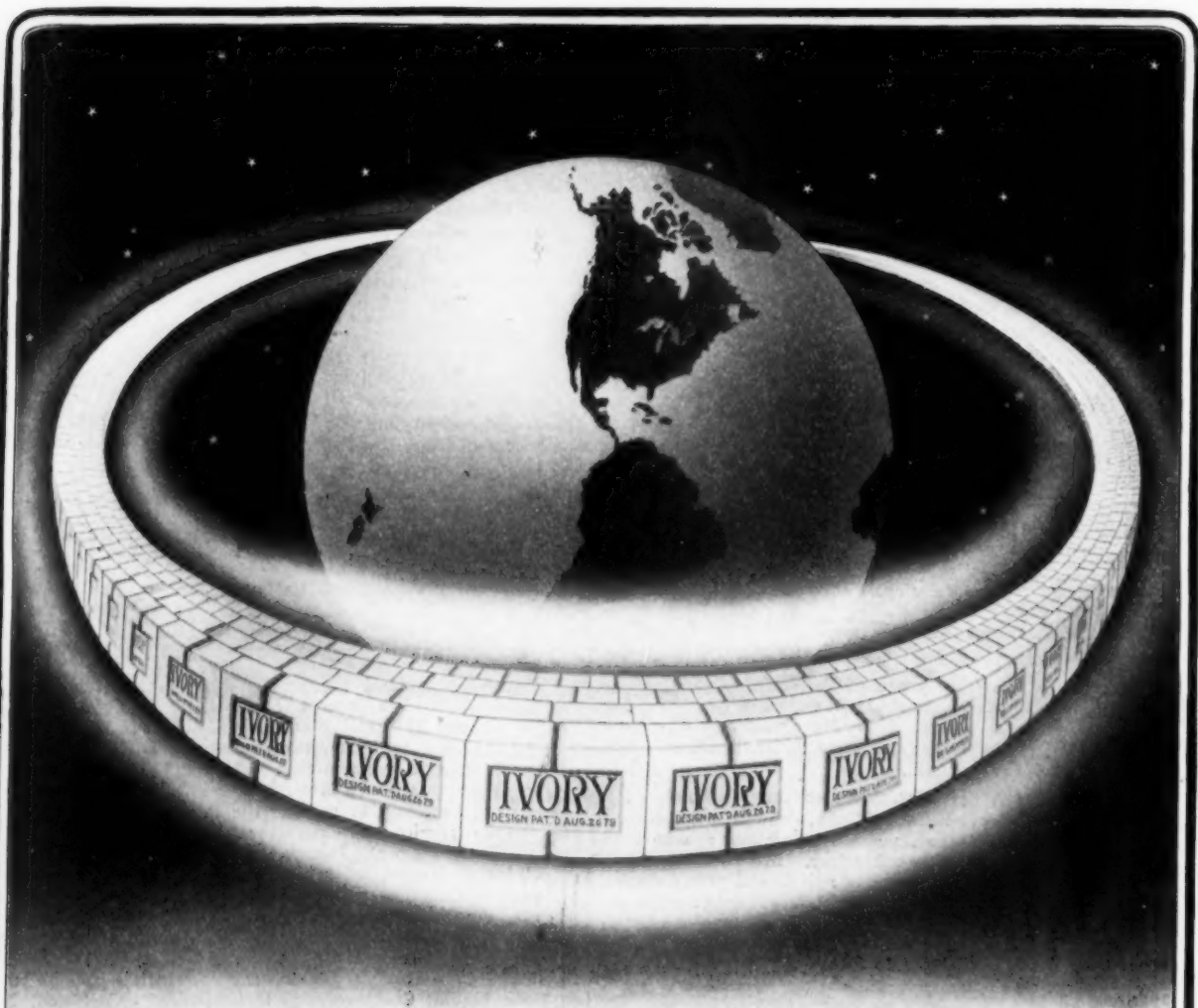
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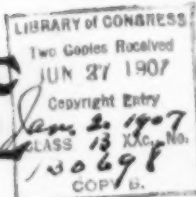
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No. 12

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1907



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FASHIONABLE BATHING SUITS

For full descriptions and other views, see page 1066.



Lessons in Dressmaking

Clothes That are Cool and Comfortable in Hot Weather

BY MME. ELISE VAUTIER

ONE of the best ways to keep comfortable in hot summer days is to dress in cool clothes. And it is not always the material that makes a dress cool; it is the way it is made. A frock can be of the very thinnest and most diaphanous fabric and yet be hot and uncomfortable because it is tight and high in the neck, etc., and it can be of thicker material and still be delightfully cool because it is cut just exactly right.

Realizing this fact I have selected some special McCall Patterns that are ideal hot-weather garments and most conducive to comfort on sultry days.

The little ones of a household are generally the first to be considered, and so we begin with a "child's play suit or paddlers," McCall Pattern No. 1529. (This is shown in Fig. 6, on page 1027.)

A garment of this kind is certainly indispensable to the comfort and happiness of a little child during the torrid weather, who will not keep still, so the only thing to do is to put on as few clothes as possible and let the little one play. The paddlers are so loose and there is so little to them, particularly when worn without sleeves, that the little man or woman comes as near to comfort as the weather will permit. Many people prefer to make them of denim or galatea, as these materials withstand the wear and tear of the "strenuous life" they are likely to be subjected to better than gingham or chambray, but the latter fabrics are cooler, and a good, stout quality will stand a lot of hard usage.

The "paddlers" are very easy indeed to make when one has decided upon just the best way to go to work.

A beginner is sometimes discouraged by the pattern itself, for when first opened it conveys positively no idea of shape, size or style, but that state soon passes. If the symbols are carefully studied, and the pattern pinned together according to direction, it will soon begin to take shape and meaning.

In pattern 1529, the first thing to do after it is cut is to stitch the front

seam together from neck to top of leg. Then run two rows of shirring round front and back of neck through double perforations and along top of sleeve between crosses, about one-quarter inch apart. This double row of shirring makes the gathers go into a seam easier and looks better when finished. The arm-size, the neck, back and front and the shoulder lap are then bound or faced with a narrow strip of material cut *directly* on the bias. The curves in these small patterns are very sharp and the facing or binding will not give sufficiently if not cut absolutely bias.

If the sleeve is to be made detachable, the double row of shirring along the upper edge should be pulled in until the sleeve is the proper size, the upper edge should then have a binding about one-half inch deep, and buttons or fasteners are then sewed on the binding, one button or fastener on the shoulder, one under the arm and one on each side between; more may be added if necessary or desired. If preferred, the arm-size, neck, shoulder lap and belt may be bound with a contrasting color, but as the paddlers are made for hard service only, it really seems unnecessary to ornament them in any way. Finish lower edge of leg as described on pattern, and put buttons and buttonholes or fasteners down the back; four or five should be enough—all this is done while the garment is flat—then last of all the little leg is stitched up, and the paddlers are finished, unless the sleeves are to be stitched in, in which case the shoulders should be lapped, as perforations indicate, and the sleeves put in as notched. It is perhaps needless to say that in this instance the top of the sleeve and the arm-size should not be bound. These paddlers are illustrated again, all made up, on page 1066.

No. 1565 is a pretty little dress designed for a girl from 6 to 12 years old. At the first glance one is apt to think, "With all those tucks it will never be finished," but when it is discovered that the place for every tuck is marked, and the exact width and length designated in the pattern, one feels that the battle is half won, for marking and measuring the tucks is the worst and most tedious part of the work. It is a nice style for either



Fig. 1.—Showing method of applying bias band and trimming braid to linen bolero jacket, No. 1487. (Illustrated again on page 1069.)



Fig. 2.—Kitchen apron, No. 1482, finished except for pleats in one side of the back and shoulder strap. (Illustrated again on page 1067.)

silk, cotton or wool. If the dress is to be made for ordinary wear, the waist may be gathered onto the band and the skirt finished simply with a hem. Made in this way, the dress is as simple to put together as a dress well could be, while if made with tucks running from the waistband down, and around the skirt above the hem, it is dressy enough for any material. Then its being cut from a perfectly straight piece of goods, no gores, and consequently no bias sides to stretch, makes it a good model for a tub dress.

The yoke band and the sleeve-caps are cut all in one piece in the newest fashion, and more or less elaborately trimmed as preferred. When making the waist, tuck backs and front as pattern indicates. Close under-arm seams according to symbols. The waist is now ready for the band. After this has been cut and the shoulder seams stitched according to notches, a facing should be fitted around the neck to right side of band, stitched and turned to wrong side. Facing must be width of band front and back but narrow over shoulders. Lower edge of sleeve-cap must also be faced. (See Fig. 5.) If band is to be decorated in any way, the trimming should be placed around the neck and lower edge of sleeve-cap while it is still flat, stitch under-arm seam of cap, turn under right back of notches for hem; left back is left for underlap. Then sew to front and back of waist according to notches in pattern with edges even. If there is to be trimming along the lower edge of band, it should now be sewed into position, after which the facing is hemmed into place, covering the seams and all stitches made by sewing on trimming. The width of the facing over the shoulder and on lower edge of sleeve should be regulated by the width of the trimming on the outside, as the stitches made by hemming down the facing must not show beyond the trimming. Put in two rows of shirring all around lower edge of waist through double lines of perforations. Now place little stay piece on wrong side of lower edge of waist with centers and edges even and notches at under-arm seam, stitch and turn away from waist. When cutting skirt be sure to put the three crosses indicating the center-front on lengthwise fold of goods, add breadth of material until entire pattern is covered, close all seams, back one only to perforations indicating placket. The hem and tucks are now stitched in the skirt; perforations in the pattern indicate exactly where they are to go. Place upper edge of skirt to lower edge of stay with centers and edges even, making seam come on right side of skirt; this stays waist and skirt together and holds gathers in position. A straight band is now placed on right side of dress, covering stay, and stitched into position. This band may also be made of a strip of insertion of lace or embroidery or with beading, with a ribbon run through, as is preferred. This dress may be worn with or without a gümpe, but a pattern of the latter is included in the envelope.



Fig. 4.—Method of finishing detachable sleeve of No. 1539.

through double lines of perforations. Now place little stay piece on wrong side of lower edge of waist with centers and edges even and notches at under-arm seam, stitch and turn away from waist. When cutting skirt be sure to put the three crosses indicating the center-front on lengthwise fold of goods, add breadth of material until entire pattern is covered, close all seams, back one only to perforations indicating placket. The hem and tucks are now stitched in the skirt; perforations in the pattern indicate exactly where they are to go. Place upper edge of skirt to lower edge of stay with centers and edges even, making seam come on right side of skirt; this stays waist and skirt together and holds gathers in position. A straight band is now placed on right side of dress, covering stay, and stitched into position. This band may also be made of a strip of insertion of lace or embroidery or with beading, with a ribbon run through, as is preferred. This dress may be worn with or without a gümpe, but a pattern of the latter is included in the envelope.

But with the thermometer steadily mounting, as it is apt to do this time of year, one would naturally prefer to omit it. This little frock will be found illustrated on page 1067.

The next thing to claim our attention is the comfort of the housewife. While attending to her numerous duties an apron is most essential, and to be of real use it ought to almost cover the wearer, but oh! it adds to the heat. The pattern here displayed, No. 1482 (Fig. 2), as nearly answers the purpose as anything can be made to do. In these days of short sleeves the sleeve guard will seldom be necessary, and the rest of the apron has been cut away until only the most exposed parts of the dress are covered. That is the front of the waist and nearly all of the skirt. The pattern is simplicity itself to put together. Stitch the seams of the apron—there are but two—from

the notch down to the lower edge, and from the notch up; hem the sides separately. The entire front of the apron is then gathered and the entire back pleated, according to directions on pattern. This pulls the apron away from under the arms, and altogether forms as easy and cool a garment as can be made. The band into which the top front of the apron is to be gathered should be faced after the shoulder bands have been attached,

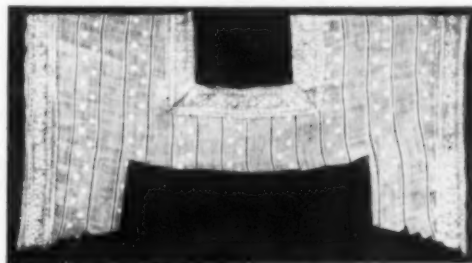


Fig. 5.—Simple way of finishing neck and sleeve-caps of little girls' dress, No. 1565.

and facing should be cut exactly like the band and seam, turned and basted to upper side of band with edges even. Place center of lower side of band to center of upper side of apron, with edges even, and stitch, making seam come between band and facing. Now turn facing so as to cover seam just made, and hem or stitch in place. Shoulder bands may be made double or single as preferred. If single, a narrow hem should always be made on both sides.

No. 1586 is a trim-looking waist, with exceptionally good lines. It is pretty made of chambray, gingham or any of the simple white materials. It should not be trimmed. Its plain tailor-made look is its charm.

The front has a yoke which should be finished with stitching in tailor style. Before attaching fronts to yoke prepare hems for buttons and buttonholes. Turn under extreme edge of hems once and stitch. Turn hem to right side of waist and stitch top of hem from notches to extreme front. Turn to wrong side and baste firmly. Now stitch outside edges of hem to match yoke. Make buttonholes in right hem for three large pearl buttons. Sew buttons to left hem. Baste fronts to yoke according to notches. The seam thus made may be bound or overcast, as preferred.

(Continued on page 1072)



Fig. 6.—Showing work to be done on paddlers, No. 1539, while the garment is flat.

tonholes in right hem for three large pearl buttons. Sew buttons to left hem. Baste fronts to yoke according to notches. The seam thus made may be bound or overcast, as preferred.

Make a Living-Room of the Piazza

IF you have never tried the plan of making a living-room of your piazza you do not know what "solid comfort" in summer is.

To transform a bare piazza into a comfortable sitting-room is not nearly as difficult as it sounds.

In the first place, there should be a thick shading of vines around the veranda to soften the glare of the light and the heat of the sun, as well as to give an air of coziness and insure privacy. If you neglected to plant wistaria, morning-glories, American ivy or Japanese honeysuckle when you should have been taking an active interest in such things, you will have to draw on your pin money for awnings and bamboo shades, and arrange palms and potted plants to make up for the deficiency.

For floor covering, Japanese cotton rugs, jute, matting, or one long strip of ingrain carpet with rugs at the four corners to

kept raised nine-tenths of the time. Under this shelf a wide-mouthed scrap basket should be ready to catch the wads of paper, bunches of faded flowers, ravelings and other unsightly litter.

In the sheltered corner, farthest from the sun and dew, a banjo or guitar waiting for the moving of the musical spirit; a Japanese lantern shade over a hanging lamp, a half dozen durable fans and a glass pitcher of cooling drink will turn the commonplace veranda into a summer-night's dream.

Don't let the fans lie around promiscuously. Tack bits of ribbon or tape in loops against the house, and make a point of putting the fans in place after the departure of the guests.

Pleasant Meal Times

MAN Y people have been struck by the utter absence of interesting conversation that is so marked a feature of modern meals. In the olden days all the wit and brightness of the day seemed to be focused into the breakfast and dinner hours, and nearly all the celebrated stories of brilliant repartee which have come down to us were delivered during a meal. But nowadays people oftenest talk over their worries and bothers at the table.



42 Inches

41 Inches

McCall Pattern No. 1604 (All Seams Allowed).

Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1604.—LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST COSTUME (without Lining. Skirt having Five-Gored Upper Part Lengthened by a Flounce), requires for 36 size, 16½ yards material 22 inches wide, 13¾ yards 27 inches wide, 11½ yards 36 inches wide, or 9 yards 44 inches wide. Width of skirt around bottom, 5¼ yards. Price, 15 cents.

hook over nails driven deep in the floor, will be found convenient for sweeping and shaking.

Light chairs of reed and rattan—especially rocking-chairs—are in demand, though common kitchen chairs painted red are not to be despised, providing they are comfortable. A willow couch with an Italian slumber robe are luxuries, but a hammock that can be hung up or taken down upon occasion is an absolute necessity to the fitness of things.

So far, so good—but the piazza is to be work-room, library and lunch-room as well as a lounging-room, and a table for sewing materials, books, papers and the tea-tray must be planned so that it will not take up too much space. A wide shelf, hinged to the veranda railing and provided with the proper support, can be lowered or raised at will, though it is safe to say it will be



McCall Pattern No. 1617 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 1617.—LADIES' ETON JACKET (without Sleeves), requires for any size, 4 yards material 22 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 2¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 1¾ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



42 Inches

41 Inches

40 Inches

McCall Pattern No. 1622 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

No. 1622.—LADIES' NINE-GORED PLEATED SKIRT, requires for 26 size, with nap, or one way, 11½ yards material 27 inches wide, 7¾ yards 36 inches wide, 6¼ yards 44 inches wide, or 5 yards 54 inches wide; for 26 size, without nap, or up and down, 8¼ yards material 27 inches wide, 6¼ yards 36 inches wide, 5¼ yards 44 inches wide, or 4¾ yards 54 inches wide. Width of skirt around bottom, 4¾ yards. Price, 15 cents.

A Smart Frock of Foulard and a Voile Suit

No. 1604.—A very smart shirt-waist costume of dark-blue and white polka-dotted foulard is shown in our illustration. The waist is made with a prettily tucked front and closes in the center-back. It is trimmed in yoke effect with shaped bands of the same colored foulard with a white coin-spot. These are trimmed with a narrow frill of lace. The sleeves have short puffs to just below the elbows and are finished with bands of the coin-spot silk, but, if desired, they can be continued to the wrists by fitted cuffs. A lace stock is worn at the neck.

The skirt of this costume is very pretty and effective. It consists of a five-gored upper part of the polka-dotted foulard, tucked on each side of the front to graduated yoke depth. This is lengthened by a straight gathered flounce of the coin-spot foulard trimmed with clusters of tucks.

This dress would make up very prettily in lawn with wide lace insertion used for the yoke trimming and a row of the same insertion heading the flounce and placed between the clusters of tucks. If wanted for morning wear, however, it might be made up very simply with the trimming omitted, as shown in the illustration on page 1028, beneath which the required quantity of material may be found.

Nos. 1617-1622.—This jaunty street suit has one of the new Eton jackets made without sleeves in cape effect. Navy-blue voile with trimmings of fancy black braid and silk soutache was chosen for our model, but the pattern can be used for broadcloth, ladies' cloth, henrietta, tussah silk, pongee, linen, etc. This jacket is not at all difficult to make, and is one of the most stylish novelties of the season. It would be extremely smart and pretty composed of tan-colored tussah silk, trimmed with brown silk soutache braid and having a tie of the brown tussah. It could be worn with either a brown or tan-colored skirt. Another view of this jacket is shown on page 1028, where the amount of material needed to make it can also be found.

The skirt is cut with nine gores and is trimmed with braid to correspond with the jacket. It can be seen made up of different material on page 1028.

Exceedingly dainty, dressy little garments of the Eton order with cape sleeves like No. 1617 are constructed of faille, over which is placed self-colored woolen voile having a large allover stamped-out device. This covers the entire garment, the device being outlined by metallic thread, while passementerie motifs, where the same thread is mingled, repose in front at the foot of the collar. For these little wraps have a turnover collar, though they mostly remain open in front.

These dressy little jackets are to be seen in all light colors, pastel tints and shades of brown particularly.

In the latest models for summer are found certain suggestions which will be embodied in fall lines. The latest novelty in linen suits shows the coat covered almost entirely with a design in soutache braiding. This coat is of the fancy cutaway style. Appearing now in linen it will be utilized later in broadcloth, velour and silk.

Another novelty for early fall is the bretelle costume, which shows a continuation of the bretelle trimming on the skirt, thus accentuating the unbroken line and giving the Princess effect.

Touche of color are being introduced with success in waist lines. Among the newest models presented are those which have been developed in fabrics which show color. The striped

patterns afford splendid opportunity for the use of some color, without detracting from the utility or beauty of the wash waist.

Attention was called in the early season to the use of cotton voile as a waist fabric. As the season has advanced more use



COSTUME No. 1604

JACKET No. 1617, SKIRT No. 1622

has been made of this fabric. In plain white and in striped and checked patterns, in color, one sees the cotton voile used in some of the newest waist lines

On Speaking One's Mind

I HOPE I like a sincere woman, but a woman who habitually speaks her mind in season and out of season I confess I do not like. For why does she thus allow herself to speak? Nearly always because it pleases her to do so. In fact, plain speaking has with her become a form of self-indulgence. And if we look well into the spring whence actions flow, how many so-called virtues prove to be vices in disguise!

It is in family life that the plain speaker brings strife and trouble. To deal faithfully, truly, lovingly with those akin to us needs a greater care, an added delicacy of handling, a profounder courtesy than is necessary when we find ourselves in disagreement with mere acquaintances. Our censure, if we must express it, should be full of understanding, destitute of hasty disapproval, ready to admit that we, too, might have acted thus had our point of view been the same. Where people are constantly meeting each other, the thoughtless speaking of their minds may mean much useless friction, much heart-weariness. They argue in defense of this self-indulgence that they must be natural, a foolish and illogical contention, which, if fully carried out, would entail their eating with their fingers and eschewing tailors and dress-makers.

It is sad to see the amount of unnecessary discomfort endured by a family of plain speakers. The mother perhaps condones the daughter's bitter thrust. "She did not mean it." Yes, she did mean it for the moment, and her utterance stung. But, on the whole, she did not mean it — so why not have paused, kept silence, and left tranquillity rather than pain? Or possibly it is the mother who speaks her mind. It is a sore pity, for it can do no good. When errors are, as they must be, pointed out, it is not by speaking one's mind that they will be admitted, unless by speaking one's mind is meant the sympathetic giving of the hand of a more experienced fellow traveler over a difficult piece of life's journey. Talk must neither

be at a person nor to a person; but if it is to do good it must be with a person. To know one's own mind is very necessary. To act on principle is equally so. But if we will we can do both, and wield a far more helpful influence if we discuss things calmly and reasonably than if we speak our minds.

Directly a note of anger sounds in the voice the hearer is put in opposition. A show of anger is apt to suggest that personal feeling is taking the place of reason. No doubt for a quick-tempered person it is very hard to keep words and manner under absolute control; but even the most hasty have trained themselves to do it, for, like most other things, it is a matter of practice. The person who can take her share without temper in a discussion is at an enormous advantage. She hears everything, for no one minds confiding in a woman who meets her in a spirit of calm reason. But the speaker of her mind is shunned, and many things, harmless in themselves, are hidden from her.

Can't you recognize the nice woman instinctively when you meet her? She carries her niceness in her face; her very wrinkles (if she has them) proclaim it, for it is not Time's writing, but the character of what he writes, that disfigures a face. Energetic, business-like, good to live with, well dressed according to her station in life, for she has a sense of harmony and of the fitness of things; sympathetic with the sympathy of comprehension, "She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and on her tongue is the law of kindness;"

or as Tennyson has it:

Lips whereon
perpetually
did reign
The summer
calm of golden
Charity.

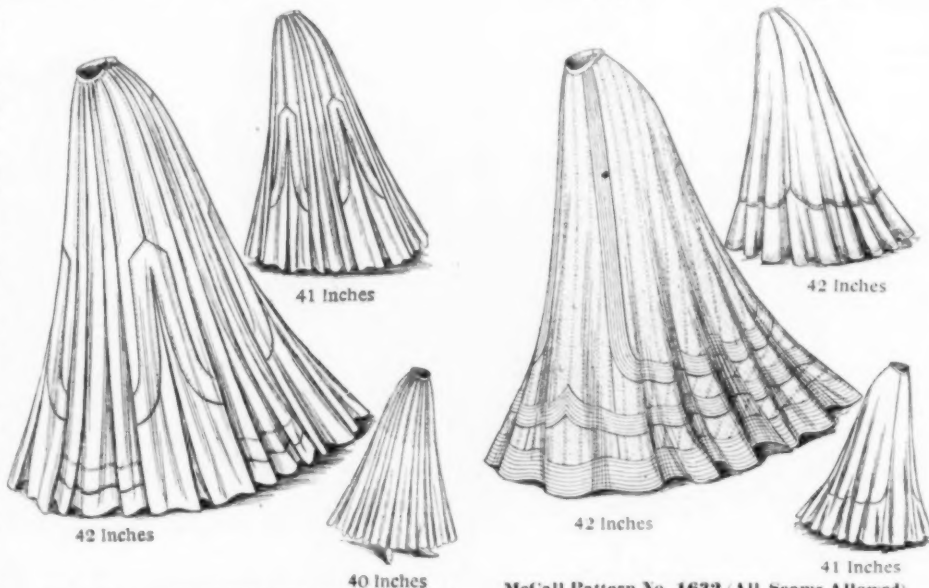
Tactful;
queen o'er
herself; if she
rules, she
never shows
she rules.
Either by nature
or self-culture,
she looks, and
tries to make
others look,
on the bright
side of life.
Men and
women alike
choose her as
confidante. A
good listener,
in conversation,
she strives to
bring out the
good points of
others rather
than her own.
She has discovered
that character is of
more importance
than creed; and
has learned to
look beyond
what is said.



McCall Pattern No. 1599 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches
bust measure.

No. 1599. — LADIES' ETON JACKET, requires for 36 size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, 2 yards 44 inches wide, or $1\frac{5}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1624 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches
waist measure.

No. 1624. — LADIES' ELEVEN-GORED PLEATED SKIRT, requires for 26 size, with nap, or one way, $12\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 9 yards 36 inches wide, $7\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $6\frac{3}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide; for 26 size, without nap, or up and down, 12 yards material 27 inches wide, $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, 7 yards 44 inches wide, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Width of skirt around bottom, $6\frac{1}{8}$ yards.

Price, 15 cents.

McCall Pattern No. 1632 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches
waist measure.

No. 1632. — LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT (Side Gores and Back Lengthened by Circular Flounce), requires for 26 size, with nap, or one way, 8 yards material 27 inches wide, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, $5\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide or $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide; for 26 size, without nap, or up and down, $7\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Width of skirt around bottom, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards.

Price, 15 cents.

A Street Suit that Shows a Stylish Combination of Checked Material and Plain Cloth

Jacket No. 1599, Skirt No. 1624

A VERY jaunty walking suit, intended for summer and early fall, is shown in this illustration. The Eton jacket is made of cheviot, in a very stylish shade of golden brown. It is cut in one piece in the back and fitted to the figure closely. The fronts are cut slightly pointed and are fitted by single darts on each side. The trimming consists of an extremely ornamental facing of brown and white check, cut with fancy outline and put on a little distance from the edge, so that the jacket on each side of the closing forms a vest effect. The facing runs around the neck and forms a rolling-collar effect in the center-back. It is edged with brown silk

braid and decorated with round brass buttons. The sleeves reach to just below the elbows and are trimmed with shaped turn-back cuffs of the check, decorated to match the facing. But, if preferred, long sleeves can be used instead, and the jacket can be made up without the facing, as shown in one of the views of the illustration on page 1030, where the required quantity of material may be found.

The skirt is in one of the new eleven-gored pleated styles and has shaped trimming pieces of the material put on in deep flounce depth and just above the hem. Another view of this skirt is shown on page 1030.



LADIES' COSTUME.—Jacket No. 1599, Skirt No. 1624

Bathing

THE styles in bathing suits this season are almost exactly the same as they were last year, except for slight changes in trimming. All sorts of cotton and woolen braids are used for garnitures. Plain braids are used extensively on the cheaper suits, while those of more expensive material are often trimmed with fancy braids, colored bands, etc.

One of the newest developments in bathing-suit fashions is the use of polka-dotted materials. These are shown in the better grade mohairs and brillantines, with the silk dots in blacks, whites and colors. The polka-dotted suits are made in the regulation bathing style, with perhaps more elaborate blouses than formerly.

Pipings of silk or piqué are very noticeable on these new-style bathingsuits. The shield front, of white material, is also very pretty, and the blouse has its fastening over the shoulder and under the arms. Colored ties are a feature.

Nearly every bathing suit shown this season has a low neck, either square, V or round shaped. Short sleeves are still very popular. The sleeves are finished with cuffs or tiny ruffles at the elbows, or above the elbows, or left free in kimono style, as suits the buyer.

The skirts of the bathing suits are all very plain. The better grade models have a few pleats, while the cheaper ones are lavishly trimmed with braids and pipings. The skirts are very short, falling a little below the knees. The bloomers worn under the skirts are made in the regulation way and are rather full, blousing at the knee.

There is some hint of bloomer suits being used without the skirt, but nothing very definite has been decided as yet.

Fancy silk bathing suits, in blacks, whites and colors, are

Suits

fashionable and are made very plain, with box-pleated or stitched blouses, Dutch necks and plain skirts. Here and there suits are shown having fancy braids or white piqué for trimming. Red mohairs and brillantines, as well as browns, are a novelty and are taking fairly well.

Taffeta in all shades and styles is greatly used this season for handsome bathing suits, and an extensive line of these models is shown.

The Peter Pan or sailor effect in bathing suits is very pretty and is used a great deal.

The use of plain materials on the cuffs and collars of the blouses is a new idea this season and is taking well. The surplice effects are attractive and greatly in favor.

The bathing caps are similar to those of previous seasons. The handkerchief cap is worn more than ever, and it is shown in plain, plaid and fancy effects, in rubberized satens and silks. The silk ties, which pass through a slip hole on the top of the cap and are brought back and fastened in a knot at the back of the neck, are very effective.

Some very attractive bathing suits are shown on our title page this month and are again illustrated on page 1066.

Very cute are the bathing suits intended for little children. For tiny tots they are made in one piece with-

out a skirt and are trimmed with braid or bands of red or white. Bigger girls wear skirts like their elders and their bathing suits conform in every particular, except size, to those made for adults.

Children's suits are oftenest made of brilliantine or mohair. Sometimes they are of blue serge or flannel, though these fabrics do not shed the water as well as brilliantine. Very fashionable little folks are sometimes arrayed for their dip in taffeta silk.

Dainty Summer Shirt Waists

VERY dainty and stylish are the shirt waists this summer, and some of the very prettiest of the season's models are illustrated on this page and on the opposite page as well. No.

1621 is a smart model of pale-blue taffeta silk with the front tucked in a very attractive manner and trimmed with baby black velvet ribbon, put in in the fashionable Greek key pattern. The closing is formed in the center-back, which is plain, with its slight fulness gathered into the waistline. The sleeves are tucked and trimmed with velvet ribbon to correspond with the waist decorations. But, if preferred, the tucks can be omitted, and they can be made long, as shown in the small view of the illustration. Lawn, fine linen, dimity, batiste, wash silk, taffeta or flannel could be used for this waist.



McCall Pattern No. 1621 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1621.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST (without Lining), requires for 36 size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1591, illustrated below, is a simple model, made very stylish and attractive by trimming. Gray silk is the material shown in the illustration, but the pattern is suited to a large variety of materials, silks of all sorts, light woollens and wash fabrics. Our model has a round lace yoke and stock collar, and is trimmed with an attractive bertha of the material edged with frills of pleated silk, but this bertha can be omitted, if preferred. The sleeves reach to just below the elbows and are elaborately trimmed with the pleated silk. But, if desired, they can be extended to the wrists, as shown in the small views of the illustration. This pattern is made with a body lining, but this can be omitted, if preferred.

No. 1601 is a very dainty and pretty waist of white lawn, closing in the center-front under a narrow box-pleat adorned with Marie Antoinette frill of the material edged with Valenciennes lace. The front has a deep tuck on each side of this closing stitched down to the waistline and trimmed by a band of lace insertion. The sleeves are short puffs to the elbows, striped fashionably with insertion and finished by a straight cuff edged at the top by a Marie Antoinette frill, though, if one prefers, long sleeves can be substituted. The back of the waist is perfectly plain, cut in one piece with its slight fulness gathered into the waistline. This pattern is suited to all varieties of washable materials, silks and light woollens.

No. 1616, illustrated on page 1033, is of white linen elaborately trimmed with embroidery insertion. The front is tucked

in box-pleat effect on each side of the plain closing, and the back is cut in one piece and has its fulness gathered into the waistline. The sleeves are elbow length, and have attractive



McCall Pattern No. 1601 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 1601.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST (without Lining), requires for 36 size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

tucked in clusters and stitched down to the waistline. The sleeves have puffs of the material to just below the elbows and are completed by fitted cuffs of lace. These sleeves are tucked in two clusters running across about half-way between the elbow and the shoulder. A lace stock completes the neck, but it is also very pretty if cut in the rounded Dutch style, as shown in the small view of the illustration.

The last shirt waist illustrated on these pages, No. 1612, is a simple little tailored model suitable for linen, chambray, percale, madras, lawn, etc. Our model is of white madras and is made with a box-pleat in the center-front, under which the closing is formed. The fulness is laid in three rather fine tucks on each side of this, stitched down to short yoke depth. The back is perfectly plain. The sleeves are in tailored style, finished with stiff cuffs, though, if preferred, short sleeves with turn-back cuffs can be substituted, as shown in one of the smaller views of the illustration. A stiff linen collar finishes the neck, but a short rolling collar can be used instead, if liked better.

A NOVELTY note in shirt waists is the introduction of colored embroidery on white waists. Models of this kind are chosen for use with linen suits matching the color of the embroidery. Thus a waist embroidered in lavender will be worn with a lavender linen suit; one in yellow, with a yellow suit; and so on through the whole line of colors.

An increasing number of models are found in white linen shirts made in the frilled styles. Many of the new models in linen shirt waists have a front box-pleat, collar and turned-back cuffs trimmed with fluted ruffles. The ruffles are of a selva strip of linen,



McCall Pattern No. 1591 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 1591.—LADIES' BLOUSE WAIST (Closing in Back), requires for 36 size, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

which gives a better finish than a hem. The selvaige is sometimes in color, but oftener in white. The frills are very narrow and gathered full. When the waists are laundered these frills are fluted in the old-fashioned way with a fluting iron. This removes some of the objection of the difficulty in laundering.

While the short sleeve is by all odds the most popular in waist lines, there is sufficient demand for the full-length sleeve to make it important that such models be shown.

The demand in these lines comes largely from elderly women, and this class of trade has been somewhat neglected since the general popularity of the short sleeve.

Interest continues to be manifested in lawn waists and lace-trimmed varieties are shown in large numbers. Some of the models are elaborated with embroidery in the form of insertions or designs worked into the body of the waist. Others are elaborately lace trimmed and have lace frillings on the edge of pleats.

Some very attractive models are being presented in China silk, in white, black and colors, plain and fancy designs, and made up after the frill-front pattern.

Lace and net waists continue to be strongly in demand with fashionable women. High-priced dressmakers in the city report a continued interest in lace and net models. These are of the dressy character that are appropriate for evening or afternoon wear, and often serve as a guimpe for a costume or three-piece suit. The Cluny laces continue to be favored and make up no small part of the elaboration of both net and lingerie waists.

The bodice composed of folds, on which we may count as being the leading type for fabric waists, separate or otherwise, is not adapted to all descriptions of lace and is only suitable to those of quite fine weave and device, such as Chantilly and some sort of Valenciennes, and for these will be much employed.

For Irish and Venise point, heavy weaves of guipure and Cluny, or again Maltese and Cyprus lace, these being the two

novelties of the season—the same idea, or at any rate a semblance of it, is carried out by forming the waist of broad alternate bands of lace and mousseline, linen or pongee silk, these placed either in a slanting or vertical position.

We also find lace insertions in waving, as well as straight bands. They are from one and a half to three inches wide, and are designed for the construction of waists, in conjunction with some material, as well as for skirt and

petticoat trimmings, and are very smart for lingerie dresses in Princess effect, with the skirt and waist joined by a lace girdle.

Simple straight up and down effects in waists, showing tucks alternating with insertion patterns in embroidery and lace, are very popular.

Attention must be called to the use of the dotted swiss and the crossbar cottons. These waists are being featured in high-class stores.

Waists of allover embroidery are very desirable. New York shops are showing a number of patterns in the allover embroideries. These waists are all in the simplest possible effect, with a few tucks for fullness. Occasionally the front shows the popular Marie Antoinette frill.

Guimpe waists are being made with yokes and sleeve cuffs of allover embroidery. Many new waists show the full-length sleeve. Guimpe effects in waists are greatly used and dressmakers are adding new models of this character, in the expectation of doing a large summer business on guimpe waists to be worn with the silk and linen jumper dresses which have been so popular throughout the early season.

Cluny has had a considerable vogue with the designers of shirt waists this season and is being used a great deal upon the fine models, often in association with Valenciennes. Good effects are obtained with this lace and it wears exceedingly well, but the Cluny-trimmed waists, though effective, have not the exquisite daintiness of those in which fine Valenciennes and hand embroidery furnish the trimming.

Torchon, a pretty lace which gives splendid service, is seldom seen upon the fine waists, though the whirl of fashion's wheel may bring real Torchon back into high favor at any time, for it has genuine merit to recommend it.

Swiss and batiste embroideries play a very important part in the fashionable lingerie, and by using them in combination with Valenciennes charming models are achieved, without resort to hand embroidery, and, of course, at less trouble.

Other laces are used, but where one yard of any of these is pressed into service a hundred yards of Valenciennes are employed, and nothing consorts quite so perfectly with fine lingerie material as a good quality of Valenciennes. Both German and French Valenciennes are used, but among the imitation laces German Valenciennes has at present the preference, its open, strong mesh suggesting rather more closely the real lace than does French imitation.



McCall Pattern No. 1616 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 1616.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST (without Lining), requires for 36 size, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1634 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1634.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST (without Lining. Closing in Front), requires for 36 size, $4\frac{1}{8}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1612 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 1612.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST (without Lining), requires for 36 size, 4 yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

A Smart Striped Suit

Jacket No. 1633, Skirt No. 1536

ONE of the new gray and white striped woolens that make such smart street suits was used for this up-to-date costume, which consists of a fitted jacket and pleated skirt. The jacket is one of the new long-hip length models and has a single-

The skirt that completes this smart suit is a pleated model, cut with seven gores and trimmed with three deep tucks. Another view is shown on page 1069. If preferred, No. 1594, the seven-gored flare skirt with inverted pleat or habit back, pictured on this page, can be used instead, as it is just as suitable for a modish summer or autumn walking suit of either plain or fancy cloth.



LADIES' COSTUME.—Jacket No. 1633, Skirt No. 1536

breasted front, adorned with jaunty pockets and at the neck a notched collar finished in tailor style, though, if desired, this collar can be omitted and the neck completed by a facing. The sleeves are trimmed with smart turn-back cuffs of the material, but, if preferred, they can be simply finished with two rows of stitching. The back of the jacket fits the figure perfectly.



McCall Pattern No. 1633 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1633.—LADIES' JACKET, requires for 36 size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, $2\frac{5}{8}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1594 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

No. 1594.—LADIES' SEVEN-GORED FLARE SKIRT (having Inverted Pleat or Habit Back), requires for 26 size, with nap, or one way, $8\frac{7}{8}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, 5 yards 44 inches wide, or $4\frac{3}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide; for 26 size, without nap, or up and down, 8 yards material 27 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{8}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide. Width of skirt around bottom, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards.

Price, 15 cents.

A New Style Jacket

Nos. 1625-1629.—The stylish jacket shown in our illustration is of brown taffeta, but broadcloth, cheviot, panama, etc. are equally appropriate to its development. The front has a vest of tan-colored cloth matching the skirt with which it is

worn. It is tucked on each side and has a gracefully shaped piece put on from the shoulder seams and running down each side of the vest. The back has two deep tucks on each side of the center. A modish peplum is sewed on at the waistline, but, if desired, this can be omitted, though it adds greatly to the style of the garment.



McCall Pattern No. 1625 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 1625.—LADIES' JACKET (with or without Peplum), requires for any size, 5 yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.



41 inches

42 inches

40 inches

McCall Pattern No. 1629 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

No. 1629.—LADIES' FOUR-GORED PLEATED SKIRT, requires for 26 size, $12\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $8\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, 7 yards 44 inches wide, or 7 yards 54 inches wide. Width of skirt around bottom, $5\frac{3}{8}$ yards. Price, 15 cents.



LADIES' COSTUME.—Jacket No. 1625, Skirt No. 1629

The skirt is cut with four gores and has a fancy facing around the bottom.

Our model is made of light-tan broadcloth, but it is a very pretty design for panama, serge, cheviot, voile or any fashionable woolen. It is stylish for silk, while for midsummer wear it adapts itself delightfully to linen, piqué, crash or other washable materials.

Midsummer Styles

By BETTY MODISH

THIS is decidedly a summer of the linen suit. Of course these useful little garments have been worn for years, but this season they have taken on a new lease of life, as it were, and appear in particularly smart and fetching styles. For coat and skirt suits of this material the simplest tailored models are favored, and the semi-fitting coat and the fold-trimmed pleated skirt are seen everywhere. There are also cutaway effects, single and double-breasted box-coats and pony styles among tailored linen suits, which are made up in white linen and also in the natural tone linen and the new golden brown shade that is so very stylish and serviceable in that it does not show the dirt and can be worn an entire season without having recourse to the washtub.

Very attractive and dressy suits are also made up in pale-pink and blue linen, trimmed with heavy lace, embroidery or white cotton soutache.

Cutaway styles in linen are very smart and are made with both single and double-breasted jackets. The short two and three button cutaways are shown as well as the long hip length and the fancy cutaway effect illustrated on page 1035 of this number of the magazine. The feature in all the tailored suits this year is the use of pockets; patch and flap pockets, similar to those used for men's wear, are being very generally used. Suits of this sort are also made up in tussah silk.

Then of course there are a great quantity of fascinating linen jumper suits and jumper skirts with suspenders or bretelles. These are made in both the white and colored linen, and look very pretty worn over a lingerie shirt waist.

Another feature among the linen models is the automobile coat, as it is called, though it is just as frequently used for general wear as for motoring. The coat illustrated on this page is an excellent example of this sort of garment, which is always made long and loose. It is very smart indeed in natural linen with touches of brown tussah or black silk for relief.

LINGERIE DRESSES—white, of course—are now with us. They are trimmed with narrow flounces edged with lace, or deep ones on which are placed frillings of broader lace. Among the most fashionable garnitures are insertings of quite narrow tucks, taken across, not lengthwise. Such insertings are from three to five inches broad, and are mostly placed perpendicularly as side trimmings framing the front gore, or in waving form surrounding the skirt, with tiny frillings on each side.

Some very elegant models have the entire front gore covered with these tuck insertings, alternating with lace ones, while one or the other is repeated and conceals the junction of each gore. The bodice is a perfect mass of trimmings, insertings, frillings and bouillonés. And it must be remarked that the lingerie dress is in all cases complete. Never by any means is it accompanied by a separate waist of any kind.

At present, striped fabrics for tailored suits are considered the thing. They lend themselves extremely well to the bias front and back cut of the skirt now so generally adopted, the sort of large chevron effect thus produced being quite in accordance with the taste of the moment. This chevron arrangement is even accentuated by the nature of the trimming of such suits, on the skirt of which is placed a double bias band, in all four inches broad, of which the stripes meet in points in the center touching each other. It is an extraordinarily effective and very simple garniture. There are, of course, similar bands on the sleeves. The band surrounding the collar also follows suit.

FOR the long, dressy wrap the kimono sleeve is conspicuous, and so varied in form and in the manner of its arrangement is this so-called sleeve becoming that ere long its special character and probably its name will have disappeared. For the moment, however, it is very fashionable, and in its vogue the summer is not likely to see any decrease. At any rate, it has imparted new ideas and a whole series of novel and artistic modes of arranging waist garnitures. These will, with slight modification, be most valuable, as the draped, much-trimmed corsage wrap and garment have, according to very good fashion authorities, a brilliant future before them, the adornment of which we shall owe to ideas culled from the Mikado sleeve.

VERY lovely fancy waists are now being made of Valenciennes allover net on which are appliquéd handsome crochet motifs. The effect is very handsome, but in all cases the waist and its adornments must be exactly the same color. These waists are made in white, a very light shade of écru and a warm tinge of brown, and all three seem to be equally pretty.

MANY waists, especially if of the separate variety, have such elaborate front trimmings that their closing at the back is the generally accepted rule. That this is not a very convenient fashion cannot be denied, but any sort of front fastening would greatly interfere with the harmony of the braided, embroidered or lace-trimmed design.

A Smart Coat

No. 1623

THIS is one of the most stylish of the season's loose

coats, and can be made of tussah silk, pongee, linen, taffeta or light-weight woolen materials. The illustration shows a coat of pale-blue tussah, with touches of narrow black silk braid on the collar and sleeves. It is fastened by silk ornaments of exactly the same shade as the garment. These coats can be used for all sorts of general wear, as well as traveling, driving or motoring. The cape sleeves are a very novel and stylish feature, but if a plainer garment is desired they can be omitted, as shown in one of the views of the illustration.



McCall Pattern No. 1623 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1623.—LADIES' COAT (in Seven-eighth or Three-quarter Length), requires for 36 size, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, 6 yards 44 inches wide, or 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

Two Pretty Shirt Waists

No. 1592.—Plain tucked shirt waists have taken the popular fancy, and few other modes present the trig, neat, charming appearance that these simple blouses do. Tucks in two widths are pleasingly combined in this pattern. The narrow tucks terminate in fullness at yoke depth, while the wider ones extend the whole length of the waist in long unbroken lines, which are most becoming to any figure. The sleeves may be left plain or tucked to correspond. Pink linen with cuffs and a high collar of white embroidery leaves nothing to be desired. All of the imported models are showing tiny bows as a neck finish, and to make one from a scrap of the material would be but little trouble. Taffeta, checked silks, gingham or any thin summer goods are also suggested for this waist.



McCall Pattern No. 1592 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1592.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST (without Lining), requires for 36 size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1598 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

No. 1598.—LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT, requires for 26 size, for skirt, with nap, or one way, 9 yards material 22 inches wide, 9 yards 27 inches wide, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide; for 26 size, without nap, or up and down, 8 yards material 22 inches wide, $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 inches wide, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 4 yards 44 inches wide. Extra material for flounce, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 22 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 44 inches wide. Width of skirt around bottom, 5 yards. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1627.—Striped materials are all the rage for dressy waists, and manufacturers find difficulty in supplying the demand fast enough. The waist shown here is well adapted to such material and can be made up in silk, dimity or fine gingham. An especially good feature is the closing, which is at the side of center-front, skilfully concealed underneath a tuck. Many people prefer this to a waist opening in the back, since all hooks and eyes are within easy reach and can be fastened with perfect ease. Cream white taffeta with bold lines of Alice blue and pipings to match made such a delightful waist after this style, while a woman of middle age would be well suited with cinder gray, striped in a darker shade. Full length and shorter sleeves are given in the pattern, and the tabs can be used or not.



McCall Pattern No. 1627 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1627.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST (without Lining), requires for 36 size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1619 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

No. 1619.—LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT (Lengthened by a Five-Gored Flounce Pleated at Seams), requires for any size, with nap, or one way, $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide; for any size, without nap, or up and down, 8 yards material 27 inches wide, $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, 6 yards 44 inches wide, or 4 yards 54 inches wide. Width of skirt around bottom, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Price, 15 cents.

Little Economies

YOUR "really truly"

lady does not blush to save the laces, ribbons, buttons, to mend hose, to remodel garments, and to re-trim hats. The old story of the lady who bestowed upon a needy woman a goodly assortment of partly worn garments which had been often and nicely mended, in reply to her poorer sister-woman's surprised remarks con-

cerning this mending. "Why, do rich people mend their clothes?" said, "Yes, that is how they became rich."

We all know that fine fortunes have been ruined by the waste of food, of fuel, of cooking in a home; just as truly does great waste occur in the sewing-room.

A conscientious woman who makes her own clothes can save a lot of money.

Middlesummer Toilettes

(See Colored Plate)

Nos. 1614-1594.—A very smart boating costume of navy-blue serge is shown at the extreme left of the colored plate. The blouse is made in the most approved sailor style and has a large collar, shield piece and turn-back cuffs on the three-quarter sleeves of white piqué. A row of white buttons decorates each side of the center-front closing and a white silk tie completes the garniture. A white leather belt is worn around the waist.

The big sailor collar can be rounded in the back and front instead of cut nearly square, as shown in the colored plate. Our model is trimmed with three rows of narrow blue cotton braid, but this trimming can be omitted if desired.

Sailor blouses of this sort are very stylish for young ladies' summer wear this season and prove extremely becoming to slender figures. They can be made of flannel, serge, linen, piqué, madras, chambray, etc. The quantity of material required will be found printed directly beneath the illustration on this page.

The skirt is plain but very smart indeed, and is cut with seven gores and flares stylishly around the lower edge, where it is trimmed with a stitched facing of the material piped at the top with white. The back can be cut in habit fashion or laid in an inverted pleat as preferred. Another view of this skirt and the quantity of material required for its development can be found on page 1034 of this number.

Nos. 1615-1619.—This lovely gown is of organdie, a very pale écreu shade, patterned over with pink flowers, which makes a very stylish and becoming color scheme. The waist closes in the center-back and has a front with a very graceful arrangement of tucks down the center; on each side of these tucks the fulness is shirred from the shoulder seam to yoke depth near each sleeve. The yoke and stock are of allover lace, while the fancy collar, that runs down each side of the back in bretelle effect, is of the material trimmed with a ruffle of lace and rows of pink baby ribbon. The sleeves are short and are completed with turn-back cuffs of the organdie, cut in fancy shape and edged with the ribbon and lace. If preferred, however, long sleeves can be used and the waist can

be made up without the fancy collar and yoke facing, as shown in one of the small views of the illustration on this page, beneath which the number of yards of material required for its development will be found. This design can be used for all sorts of washable materials, or evening fabrics if made with a low neck. It is also suitable for voile, cashmere, henrietta, panama or any seasonable woolens as well as plain and fancy silks.

The skirt is cut with five gores and has the upper part lengthened by a five-gored flounce, pleated at each seam. It is trimmed just above the flounce with a ruffle of embroidery and three rows of baby ribbon to match the bodice garniture. Another view of this skirt can be seen on page 1037.

Nos. 1608-1598.—Lavender and white striped wash silk was used to make the gown shown at the right of the colored plate. This charming model is simple and

easy to make and yet at the same time smart enough for any summer entertainment. The front and Mikado sleeve-caps are cut in one piece and the fulness is shirred on the shoulders at each side to short yoke depth. The yoke is of Renaissance lace and the trimming is of lavender satin ribbon laid over a broader band of white satin ribbon. The sleeves are short and are trimmed with two ruffles of lace and completed by a band of ribbon. The closing is formed in the center-back. Satin ribbon is used for the belt. If desired, the neck can be cut out in the round Dutch style and the front of the waist faced with lace in vest effect, as shown in the illustration on this page, beneath which the required quantity of material will be found.

The skirt is cut with seven gores and has a straight gathered flounce put on with a heading and trimmed with two rows of the ribbon. Another view of this design can be found on page 1037.

Organdie, with a white ground patterned over with pink flowers and green leaves, is also suggested for this design. It could be trimmed with lace insertion, edged with a row of baby black velvet ribbon, and put on the dress like the lavender ribbon, shown in the colored plate. The yoke could be of allover lace and ruffles of lace could trim the sleeves. The belt could be of black velvet ribbon.



McCall Pattern No. 1615 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 1615.—LADIES' BLOUSE WAIST, requires for any size, $4\frac{7}{8}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{8}$ yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1608 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1608.—LADIES' WAIST, requires for 36 size, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, 5 yards 27 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide; or $2\frac{5}{8}$ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1614 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1614.—LADIES' SAILOR BLOUSE (without Lining), requires for 36 size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, $2\frac{5}{8}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



1614 LADIES' SAILOR BLOUSE. PRICE, 15c.

1594 LADIES' SEVEN-GORED FLARE SKIRT. PRICE, 15c.

1615 LADIES' BLOUSE WAIST. PRICE, 15c.

1619 LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT. PRICE, 15c.

1608 LADIES' WAIST. PRICE, 15c.

1598 LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT. PRICE, 15c.

MID-SUMMER TOILETTES

FOR DESCRIPTION SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

ISSUED ONLY BY

THE McCALL COMPANY

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

SAN FRANCISCO



1603 LADIES' BLOUSE WAIST, 15c.
1611 LADIES' CIRCULAR SKIRT, 15c.

McCALL PATTERNS
(All Seams Allowed)

1593 LADIES' BLOUSE WAIST, 15c.
1628 LADIES' ELEVEN-GORED SKIRT, 15c.

TWO STYLISH GOWNS FOR SUMMER AND EARLY FALL
(See Descriptions on Opposite Page)

Two Stylish Gowns for Summer and Early Fall

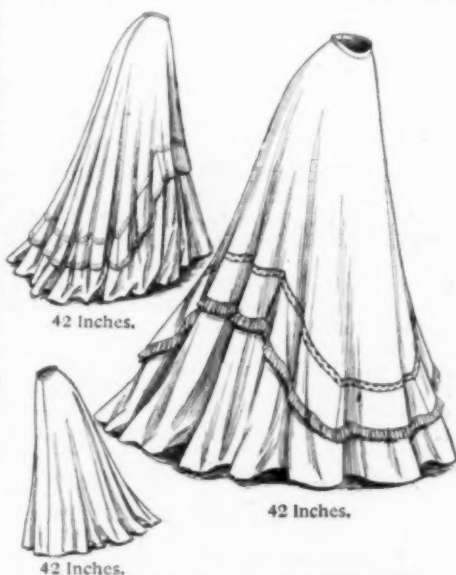
(See Illustration on Opposite Page)

Nos. 1603-1611.—Taffeta in a very pretty and stylish shade of gray was used to make this handsome gown, but all sorts of wash fabrics, such as Swiss, organdie, lawn or more expensive goods, painted chiffon, silk mull or allover lace, or thin woolen materials like voile, cashmere, henrietta or nun's-veiling, would be very fashionable and pretty if made up by this pattern. The blouse waist has its fulness gathered beneath a round yoke of all-over lace edged with a deep lace insertion. The closing is in the center-back. The draped bretelles, trimmed with the insertion and edged with a ruffle of lace, are cut in one with the sleeve-caps and extend down each side of the front and have the ends crossed in Marie Antoinette fichu effect. The sleeves are short puffs to just above the elbows, where they are gathered into a band of insertion. But if liked better long sleeves with fitted cuffs of lace can be used instead, as shown in one of the small views of the waist in the illustration on this page, beneath which the required quantity of material can be found. The neck can either be completed by a stock of lace or of the material or finished in the round Dutch style, as preferred.



McCall Pattern No. 1603 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 1603.—LADIES' BLOUSE WAIST (Closing at Back), requires for any size, 6 yards material 22 inches wide, 5 yards 27 inches wide, 4 yards 36 inches wide, or 3½ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



42 Inches.

42 Inches.

42 Inches.

McCall Pattern No. 1611 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

No. 1611.—LADIES' CIRCULAR SKIRT (having an Inverted Pleat or Habit Back), requires for any size, 10¼ yards material 27 inches wide, 7½ yards 36 inches wide, 6½ yards 44 inches wide, or 4½ yards 54 inches wide. Width of skirt around bottom, 5½ yards. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt is one of the new models in overskirt effect, that will be so much worn for dressy costumes during the early fall. It is cut circular and can be made with either an inverted pleat or habit back, as preferred. Our model has a

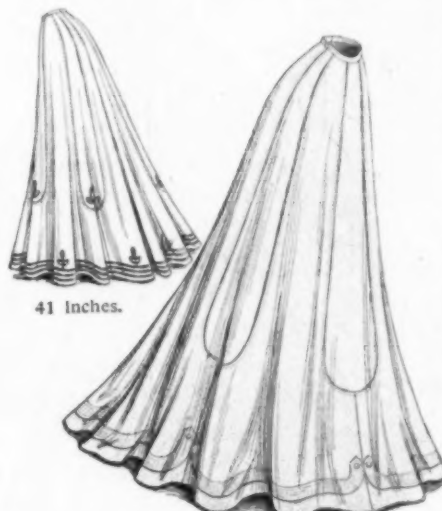
front cut on a fold of the goods, but if desired the skirt can be seamed up the center, as shown in the small view of the illustration on this page. A trimming band of the material, headed and trimmed with insertion and edged with a ruffle of lace, is put on in overskirt effect. The number of yards of material required

for this skirt is printed beneath the illustration on this page.



McCall Pattern No. 1593 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1593.—LADIES' BLOUSE WAIST, requires for 36 size, 3½ yards material 22 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 1¾ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



41 Inches.

42 Inches.

McCall Pattern No. 1628 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

No. 1628.—LADIES' ELEVEN-GORED SKIRT (Alternate Gores forming Flounce Effect), requires for 26 size, with nap, or one way, 9¼ yards material 27 inches wide, 8¼ yards 36 inches wide, 6¼ yards 44 inches wide, or 4¼ yards 54 inches wide; for 26 size, without nap, or up and down, 8¼ yards 27 inches wide, 6¼ yards 36 inches wide, 5 yards 44 inches wide, or 3¾ yards 54 inches wide. Width of skirt around bottom, 4½ yards. Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 1593-1628.—One of the fancy mercerized cottons, white with a pink polka dot, was used to make this smart dress. The waist closes in the center-back and is cut with a deep yoke of all-over embroidery, and the material around the yoke as well as the straps that go over the shoulders from the back, are bound with pink linen, while three fancy pink and white china buttons are placed on the deep tucks that run down each side of the front. The sleeves are elbow length and are trimmed with turn-back cuffs of the material bound with linen and decorated with buttons, but long sleeves can be used, if preferred. For quantity of material, see illustration on this page.

The skirt is cut with eleven gores and every alternate gore forms a flounce effect around the bottom. It is stylishly trimmed with narrow stitched bands of the pink linen to match waist.

How to Launder a Summer Dress

A CRISP, fresh and daintily gotten up summer dress is as different as possible in appearance from a frock that has been badly laundered and carelessly starched and ironed; even though the latter may be much the handsomer garment of the two, the one that is properly "done up" will be by far the most attractive.

The art of laundering such materials so they will look like new goods is not a difficult one to acquire, and as more care is needed than the average washerwoman is apt to bestow, it is better to do the work at home. Vigorous rubbing is not needed and will soon make them look old and faded. Put warm, soft water in a tub, add a tablespoonful of powdered borax to every bucketful and rub enough soap in it to make a good suds. Wash the garments until clean without rubbing any soap directly upon them. Nothing is so good for cleaning such fabrics as borax, since it does not fade the delicate colors. Rinse in warm water. Prepare a thin boiled starch, dip the pieces in it and hang them up in the shade to dry. A brisk wind is liable to tear them, and long exposure to sunshine will fade them.

Dampen and roll the garments two or three hours before ironing them. Embroidery should be straightened out and ironed on the wrong side. Keep a dish of clear, cold water and a soft sponge or piece of linen at hand so that any spots that are too dry may be dampened before ironing. Some materials look better when ironed on the wrong side; others need the smooth finish produced by ironing on the right side. If the irons are rough, rub them with a piece of beeswax tied in a cloth.

There is no season of the year when one can be so beautifully dressed at such a reasonable cost as in the summer. Dainty

organdies, swiss novelties, lawns, dimities, printed madras and ginghams may be had in lovely shades and designs. Nothing is more suitable for warm weather either for shirt waists to be worn with heavy linen or cloth skirts, or for whole dresses.

Ribbons can be utilized past all belief by ingenious women. They can be cleaned in ammonia or turpentine water and pressed—having a cloth between them and the iron and pressed while damp. If faded they can be dyed a deeper shade or black. The method par excellence (and really little known) is to clean the ribbons as you can clean any woolen, silk or velvet, chenille, kid, etc., with gasoline—*outdoors*. To make dyeing a pleasure, mix oil paint from your art tubes with gasoline, thin it, and dip your ribbons therein, attaining instantly a lovely, even color, which dries very quickly.

And right here let me say that ribbons form one of the most stylish decorations for summer dresses. A rather plain frock of figured lawn or dimity is given a very smart appearance by a belt or sash of flowered ribbon, and if this ribbon has a white ground thickly patterned with flowers and a narrow edge of black satin on each side, it has the smartest possible effect and is the very height of fashion.



McCall Pattern No. 1631 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches = bust measure.

No. 1631.—LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE, requires for 36 size, 6 yards material 22 inches wide, 4¾ yards 27 inches wide, 3¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.

A Handsome Dressing Sacque

No. 1631

THIS is an absolutely new idea in dressing sacques. The yoke and Mikado sleeve-cap cut in one piece is a most attractive feature and one not at all difficult to make. The model illustrated is of pink lawn Shirred at the shoulders on each side beneath the yoke of allover embroidery, which is trimmed with heavy lace insertion. The sleeves are in puff effect, gathered into a band just below the elbows and trimmed with pink ribbon and a fall of lace. If preferred, this dressing sacque can be made up in a plainer style by omitting the yoke and finishing the neck with a rolling collar. The fulness on the shoulders can be either tucked or Shirred as preferred, and the sleeves can be long or short.

A Stylish and Serviceable House Dress

No. 1606

A DARK-BLUE and white polka-dotted challie made this novel and pretty house dress, but lawn, dimity, percale, gingham, outing flannel, wash silk, taffeta, etc., can be suitably used. The dress is cut in one with the skirt and the fulness is held in to the figure at the waist by rows of Shirring. The front closing is trimmed from neck to feet by a band of dark-blue taffeta edged with a row of black velvet ribbon. In our model the shoulders are tucked to yoke depth back and front and the Mikado sleeve-caps are finished in the same manner, but, if preferred, they can be Shirred, as shown in the back view of the costume. If a rather simpler dress is desired, this pattern can be made up without the sleeve-caps and completed by a stylishly shaped collar, as shown in one of the smaller views of the illustration. This is an extremely comfortable as well as trim and stylish dress for summer.



McCall Pattern No. 1606 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 1606.—LADIES' HOUSE DRESS (in Sweep or Round Length), requires for any size, 13¾ yards material 22 inches wide, 10 yards 27 inches wide, 8 yards 36 inches wide, or 7¼ yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1613 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

No. 1613.—MISSSES' COAT (in Full or Shorter Length), requires for 14-year size, 9 yards material 27 inches wide, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

A Fashionable Loose Coat for a Miss

No. 1613

A LONG coat of some sort is an indispensable garment for a young girl, as it can be used for traveling, driving, motoring or general wear, or can take the place of a dust wrap or a raincoat. Our model is intended for rain and general utility wear, and is of brown cravenette, with a velvet turnover collar. The front is cut double-breasted and trimmed with two rows of bone buttons. The coat is given the required fulness by an inverted pleat under each arm, as well as an inverted pleat in the center-back. Shaped straps of the material, which broaden out becomingly at the shoulders, trim each side of the front, but these can be omitted, if desired. The sleeves are in the regulation coat style, finished with stitching at cuff depth. This coat would be very pretty indeed if wanted for dressy wear in the daytime, or to be worn occasionally as an evening cloak, if made up of pale-blue tussah silk in three-quarter length and trimmed with velvet, as shown in the small view of the illustration on this page. In this case the short-length sleeves given in the pattern should be used. These could be stylishly trimmed with turn-back cuffs of the material adorned with velvet, as illustrated.

NEARLY every coat shown this season has some sort of a collar on it, either of the material of the garment or else of velvet in the same or a contrasting color. The two coats illustrated on this page have both very pretty and serviceable collars—No. 1613, a stylishly shaped collar, of which two outlines are given, and No. 1596, one of the fashionable notched collars finished in tailor style.

A Stylish Jacket Costume

No. 1596

THIS smart and serviceable costume is just the thing for hard wear in the summer and fall and again next spring. Brown panama made our model, but serge, cheviot, broadcloth, etc., can be chosen instead; or, if wanted entirely for summer wear, the suit can be made of butchers' linen, linen crash, pique, union linen or fancy mercerized cotton. The jacket is single-breasted and made with a jaunty notched collar of the material, and has pockets with the fashionable stitched flaps. The back is fitted and cut with center and side-back seams. The sleeves are in regulation coat style and can be either pleated or gathered into the shoulders and are stitched in tailor fashion or finished with cuffs of the material, as desired.

The skirt is in the nine-gored pleated style, stitched to yoke depth at the top and trimmed with a stitched band of the material just about the hem.

BROWN is a great favorite in the new samples of fall goods for misses. A range of tones will include golden brown, up to and through the lighter shades to biscuit. Copper brown will be used as a novelty color.

Greens will be favored to some extent, in myrtle, bronze and Russian. These will take better this coming season than they did last year.

Navy blue will be a great favorite for misses' suits and dresses, and, next to black, it is the best selling color in all materials. Copenhagen and natter blue will also be used as ultra-novelty colors.

That tailored effects will be fashionable this fall and winter is a certainty, and materials are being purchased with this in view. The sleeves of the coming season's suits will be long in the tailored effects and three-quarter in the fancy materials.



McCall Pattern No. 1596 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

No. 1596.—MISSSES' JACKET COSTUME, requires for 14-year size, 10 yards material 27 inches wide, 8 yards 36 inches wide, 6 yards 44 inches wide, or $5\frac{1}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.

The Arms and Hands in Summer

THE prevalent fashion of wearing the sleeves to the elbow, leaving the forearm exposed except for the covering of lace, filmy chiffon or light summer elbow gloves, is responsible in many instances for the red arms which one sees everywhere, and which are the despair of their owners. One might, however, be as well out of the world as out of the fashion, and Dame Fashion takes no account of the dismay which will follow in the train of summer pleasures when dances and balls exact the tribute of bare arms. Perhaps, however, when those days come, the modistes will be kind enough to invent long-sleeved ball dresses. At present, although one can cover one's arms in some sort of fashion in the street, one can scarcely put on gloves every time one goes into the garden, and the garden is a very seductive spot during summer weather.



McCall Pattern No. 1595 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 4 sizes, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

No. 1595.—MISSSES' "JUMPER" DRESS WITH GUIMPE, requires for 15-year size, for dress, $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $5\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide. For guimpe, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

Hard water is exceedingly injurious to the complexion, causing the skin to become dry and rough and to wrinkle prematurely. Hard water is, of course, equally injurious to the arms and hands, and if soft water is used for washing them, they are far less likely to become reddened or sunburned than would otherwise be the case. Only a very emollient, bland soap should be used for washing the hands and arms in summer, and this should afterward be well rinsed away with clear water. Almond-meal added to the water will help to keep the arms and hands white, and this is also useful for the neck, which is likely to become browned or reddened when a transparent yoke is worn.

A lotion called "milk of cucumber" has a cooling and whitening effect upon the arms. This is composed of white

wax, one dram; spermaceti, a quarter of an ounce; olive oil, one dram. Melt together at the lowest possible temperature.



McCall Pattern No. 1609 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 1609.—GIRLS' DRESS (with or without Applied Front), requires for 8-year size, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 5 yards 36 inches wide, 4 yards 44 inches wide, or $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1626 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 4 sizes, 4, 6, 8, and 10 years.

No. 1626.—CHILD'S DRESS, requires for 6-year size, 5 yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, 3 yards 44 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

Then take sweet almonds, two ounces; cucumber juice, fresh, half a pint, and make emulsion. Strain through muslin into the melted fats, stirring the mixture assiduously. Gradually add a mixture of essence of cucumber, two ounces; rectified spirit, half a pint in small quantities, stirring constantly. Allow to stand for twenty-four hours, then pour off the milky liquid.

At night, after washing, the arms and hands should be well rubbed with glycerine jelly. To make this, take attar of rose, three drops; borax, in powder, half a dram; French gelatine, two drams; alcohol, one ounce; glycerine, three ounces; distilled or rose water, six ounces. Soak the gelatine in the water and glycerine for a few hours, and then dissolve it by applying gentle heat. In this dissolve the borax, and when nearly cold, add the attar, mixed with the spirit. It is always best to wear white or tan gloves in the summer. Dark-colored gloves are not advisable, as they draw the sun's rays and make the hands red.

Smart Costumes for Young People

No. 1595.—To be at all in fashion every young girl needs a jumper dress of some sort, and the design illustrated on this page is one of the very smartest of the season's models and suited exactly to her needs. Linen, piqué, chambray, mercerized cotton or cotton voile is suggested for this jumper if it is wanted entirely for summer wear, while, if it is intended for wear on cool days in August or in the autumn, it should be of taffeta silk, panama, mohair, etc. Our model, which is intended for a misses' best frock, is composed of taffeta silk in one of the new bright-blue shades that are now so popular and the guimpe is of allover lace. The garniture consists of small blue silk cord run over tiny gilt buttons in rather broad buttonhole effect. The box-pleated skirt is cut with four gores and is sewed onto the jumper at the waist, about which a stitched belt of the material is worn.

This jumper would be very stylish indeed if made of pongee in the natural color and worn over a white guimpe. It would also be charming if made of pink linen, lightly braided in white cotton soutache and decorated with pearl buttons. Any sort of a lingerie shirt waist that closes in the back can be worn beneath it for a guimpe. For another view of this design and the quantity of material required for its development, see page 1042.

No. 1626.—This dear little dress shows one of the new Russian blouse effects for children that are so much used this summer. Fancy mercerized cotton, white with a bright-red polka dot, was used for our model, but the pattern is well suited to gingham, chambray, percale, lawn, taffeta silk, challie, cashmere, nun's-veiling or almost any seasonable material. The frock is made with a long Russian blouse closing at the left side of the front. It is cut square in the neck in the manner that is so cool and attractive for children, but if preferred it can be made high and finished with a collar, as shown in the small view of the illustration on page 1042.

Very smart straps of white piqué, piped with red, form a most attractive trimming and are put on the garment like bretelles, running from the shoulders to the bottom of the blouse, both front and back. The belt, which is worn at the long French waist length, is also of the piqué, piped to match the trimming bands. The sleeves are short puffs of the material, finished just above the elbows by narrow bands of the piqué, but if one prefers, long sleeves can be substituted, as shown in the back view of the frock in the illustration on the opposite page, beneath which the number of yards required to make it will be found. The little skirt of the frock is separate from the blouse. It is gathered and attached to a long underbody.

For best or party wear, this small frock would be very pretty made of pale-blue taffeta silk, with straps of allover lace, edged with tiny ruffles of Valenciennes. The square neck could also be finished with a ruffle of narrow Valenciennes, but the belt should be of the plain taffeta.

No. 1609.—This little frock is a very serviceable and pretty model, one that will stand hard wear and yet is so stylish that the little girl will always look well dressed. Linen crash is shown in the illustration, but linen, piqué, madras, chambray, serge, flannel, etc., are all suited to its development as well. The frock closes in the center-back in the usual manner, but it has shaped bands of the material faced on the bodice in the center-front that are laced across with brown silk lacings run over tiny gold buttons. The fulness on each side of the front and



No. 1595

No. 1626.

No. 1609.

back is laid in a deep Gibson tuck. A turnover linen collar is worn at the neck, but if preferred, it can be cut round in Dutch style or finished with a band. The sleeves can be either pleated or gathered into the shoulders and are stitched in tuck effect from the wrist to cuff depth. Short sleeves can, however, be substituted if preferred, as shown in one of the views of the illustration on the opposite page. The applied front and the lacing can be omitted and the frock be finished simply with the Gibson tucks if one likes this effect better. The skirt is cut with nine gores and is laid in double box-pleats all around. It is sewed onto the waist. A white leather belt is worn.

This little frock would be most effective and just as serviceable if made of a light-weight red serge, with the applied front, laced with white silk ribbon run over gilt buttons, a linen collar worn about the neck and either a red or white leather belt at the waist; or it could be of navy-blue mohair, with the front lacing of red silk and a red leather belt worn around the waist and at the neck one of the new embroidered linen collars.

For Misses' Wear



McCall Pattern No. 1600 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 5 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

No. 1600.—MISSSES' TUCKED "JUMPER"
(to be Slipped on over the Head. Worn over a Guimpe), requires for 14-year size, $3\frac{1}{8}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{7}{8}$ yards 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 10 cents.

There is nothing difficult in the construction of this garment. The whole pattern consists of but two pieces, the jumper portion and the trimming band. To cut this out, make a few tucks, close the short under-arm seam and adjust the trimming band would be but a short morning's work for the most inexperienced needlewoman. Linen in all shades is a seasonable fabric, while pongee, serge, poplin or gingham are also good. This pattern offers an excellent opportunity to use remnants and ends of material.

No. 1630.—A dainty kimono which can be slipped into on warm vacation days is one of the necessities of the summer season. Open at the neck and loose in the sleeves this model is cool of itself and does not demand extremely thin material. In fact a medium-weight fabric like challie makes a comfortable garment for the warm months and can be worn through the fall as well. A short, fluffy dressing sacque that will serve many purposes is obtained by cutting the pattern off at a given line. Wash silk in a cool green tone with scattered coin spots of white and dots of rose pink is most suitable for this model. The bands are of louisine ribbon. This has an attractive shimmery finish and is far from expensive. Any kind of material can be utilized for this design.

No. 1618.—A most decided change has taken place in the cut of misses' skirts during the past month. This change is an

No. 1600. The jumper is the success of the season and no other style can approach it in popularity, comfort or beauty of design. Old and young alike favor this mode and it is seen on all sides. The new Mikado sleeve effect, which has taken New York by storm, is the special feature of the jumper in our illustration, and every girl who possesses one of these is sure of being dressed in the latest fashion.

increased width at the bottom, and no model is more becoming to a youthful figure than this one, with its cleanly cut hip lines and the gradual but full flare below. A brown and white under-plaid with self straps held in place by brown buttons is a stylish and youthful selection, but any desired material can be used with excellent effect. Colored linens are also much liked. The skirt has seven gores



McCall Pattern No. 1618 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 5 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

No. 1618.—MISSSES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT (having Inserted Piece between Each Gore), requires for 14-year size, with nap, or one way, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $5\frac{3}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, 4 yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide; for 14-year size, without nap, or up and down, $5\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Width of skirt around bottom, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1630 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 5 sizes, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

No. 1630.—MISSSES' AND GIRLS' KIMONO OR DRESSING SACQUE, requires for 12-year size, for kimono, 6 yards material 27 inches wide, 5 yards 36 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide; for 12-year size, for sacque, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 10 cents.

and between each gore at the lower edge is an inserted piece.

Too few clothes are a mistake for the young girl, for it must be remembered that children are always harder on their dresses than grown-ups, and no child should be allowed to think that she can be shabbily dressed. Her dresses should all be simple and not expensive, but they should be in good taste, and there should be a sufficient number to meet every occasion.

In olden times it was not considered essential or advisable to pay too much attention to children's clothes — everything should be neat and well made, but the studying of the change in styles for boys' and girls, clothes was almost unheard of, and that such details as materials, colors and individual models should be the subject of anxious care and thought would have seemed incredible; and the perfectly clothed child of to-day has much to be thankful for in comparison with the child of two generations ago.

Checks and plaids are very smart for children's frocks. They are, in fact, for the moment more fashionable than piece-dyed materials, and, of course, among these mohairs occupy a notable place. These checks are of both large and small dimensions, but rarely are they composed of more than one color, several shades of which are worked up to produce the bars. In some cases there is a slight addition of black, but shading so gradually from the main color that it is scarcely noticeable.

Fashion Hints for Little Folks

No. 1610.—So few styles are really appropriate for children that the jumper model is being hailed with delight. There is something peculiarly childish and simple about this mode which makes it very much at home on the little ones. This particular design is exceptionally good, and every mother who likes to see her child stylishly dressed will see that the little wardrobe contains at least one dress like the illustration. These frocks take such a short time to make and the expense for material is so slight that there is no reason why a child should not be up-to-date in appearance. A broken check in tan, blue and black on a white background is a charming pattern that comes in either cotton or woolen goods. The front lacing is of soft blue silk to match the girdle, while the skirt is a five-gored model closely side-pleated to make it flare properly at the lower edge.

Just for

VERY quaint and picturesque are many of the hats worn by little children this summer and there are an unusual number of bonnet shapes among them. And even when there are no strings, many of these hats are posed on the head a little to the back so that they frame the face in the regulation bonnet style. Some of these hats recently seen at a very smart and exclusive milliner's merit a detailed description. The colorings and materials admit of considerable variation, yet are of a sort that is reckoned especially pretty for little girls.

A quaint cottage bonnet for a girl of six is of shirred white chiffon with pink roses and white satin ribbon trimmings, the flare at the face filled in with quilled chiffon, with a tight little nosegay of small pink rosebuds placed a little at the left of the center among the chiffon ruches.

Another smart little hat, imported from Paris, was in round shape, made of soft taffeta silk in natter blue to match the color of the stripes which bar the coat of rajah silk that is worn with it. Ruffles of soft net tucked and pleated face the front and give a decided lingerie effect. These may be removed for cleansing, and the whole hat, while dainty, is practical, a fact that will appeal to many people. The same model can be had in regulation lingerie make-up.

Next comes the peasant cap, which is one of the small close-fitting shapes that are particularly becoming to many little girls. This also is of chiffon, white over a pink lining that gleams through in the most alluring fashion. The front is of the chiffon in full narrow frills disposed in wing-shaped revers. These are ornamented by rosettes of pale-blue satin ribbon, and the ties of the same are headed by nosegays of forget-me-nots and pink buds.

No. 1602.—Baby princess frocks are much liked for tiny tots and are worn by their older sisters as well. The term "baby princess" is so new in the fashion world that it perhaps needs a word of explanation. All dresses of this type have a panel front and back, with a full skirt portion joined to the waist at the sides. Batiste with lines of the narrowest Valenciennes or Persian lawn with insertions of the very finest Cluny lace would make an exquisite little frock and still be substantial enough to give good service. The skirt is finished with a deep hem. A high neck and long sleeves are given in the pattern. The shoulder-caps are recommended also, but need not necessarily be used. A twist

of Dresden ribbon, in the softest shades of pink and blue, terminates in two full rosettes and conceals the joining of skirt and waist.

Little Tots

Another attractive hat is a wide-brimmed leghorn of fine quality in the "natural" deep yellow tint of this straw. Bows of black ribbon form the sole outer trimming, while under the rim there is a lingerie ruche covering the bandeaux, and bunches of cherries at either side.

A unique little hat is of fine piqué, the crown embroidered, and the front faced with a shaped circlet of Irish lace. A knot of blue ribbon with long ends is at the left of the crown.

Tucked batiste is the material of the small poke bonnet that next attracted my attention. The face trimmings consist of frills of hand-embroidered mull, and the strings and crown bow are of matching ribbon in either plain colors or in flowered effects.

Chic and simple is the quaint little bonnet next to this, with its crown defined by a band of black velvet and its stunning bow of sash-width ribbon. The straw in this case is yellow, the velvet band black, and the bow matches the coat, which is of chiffon broadcloth in the new yellow-brown tint.

Very pretty poke bonnets are being made up for children this

summer. These are trimmed with ribbons and occasionally small flowers. They are of straw or in lingerie effects. Big straw hats in both plain and fancy weaves are also shown.

Socks in preference to stockings are now worn by little tots. In the midsummer, sandals and rubber-soled canvas shoes will be worn for play with and without stockings. These will be the everyday play shoes for children at the seashore or at home. The stocking may match the shoe or be pure white. White stockings are very fashionable for children and are worn with black shoes, as well as those in white and light color.

There is every indication that fancy colored shoes will be greatly the vogue in children's footwear.



No. 1610.—GIRLS' DRESS

No. 1602.—CHILD'S DRESS

Making a Child Comfortable in Summer

THE hot days of summer are often very trying to the little folks and sometimes make them very cross and irritable. They should not be punished for this but should be made as comfortable as possible. For owing to their incessant restlessness, they get themselves into a great state of heat, and, feeling very uncomfortable, become cross and peevish. Mothers and nurses frequently lose their tempers, and punish them for what really the little ones cannot help, and which could be avoided altogether by a little attention.

For instance, it is far better not to allow a child to be out of doors at all in the middle of the day, when the sun is hottest, and always to insist upon its lying down for an hour after dinner. Whether the child sleeps or not does not matter; it is resting, and that is what is required, and unless this is a rule rigidly enforced, it will not be carried out, most children after the days of their infancy have passed away being very disinclined to lie down, except at such times as they wish to sleep.

Before they lie down, it is well to partially undress them, coolness being the most desirable thing to be obtained; neither is it necessary to put any covering over them, but just let them lie down on the bed, outside the clothes.

Naturally, when a child gets very hot, it also will get very thirsty; but it should not be allowed to drink just at that time, but should wait until it has become cooler. Good as cold water is for a child, if a large draught is taken when the blood is very overheated the result is bad, the sudden chill from the cold drink of water checking too quickly the perspiration, by which means the body is throwing off the extra amount of heat that it has been called upon to bear; irritable rashes, if not a worse thing, being the result—as, for instance, bad attacks of colic.

It is advisable during the hot weather always to have supplies of toast and water and thin barley water at hand for the little ones to drink, these being better and safer for them than plain water, and undoubtedly they are cooler, and have more effect in quenching thirst.



Five-Gored Side-Pleated Skirt



McCall Pattern No. 1610 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 1610.—GIRLS' "JUMPER" DRESS (to be worn over a Guimpe), requires for 8-year size, 4½ yards material 27 inches wide, 3½ yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 44 inches wide. Price, 10 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1602 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 4 sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

No. 1602.—CHILD'S BABY PRINCESS DRESS, requires for 4-year size, 3¼ yards material 27 inches wide, 3½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



Straight Gathered Skirt



McCall Pattern No. 1607 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 5 sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 1607.—GIRLS' "JUMPER" DRESS, requires for 8-year size, for dress, 3½ yds. material 27 ins. wide, 3½ yds. 36 ins. wide, 2¾ yds. 44 ins. wide, or 2 yds. 54 ins. wide; for guimpe, 2½ yds. material 27 inches wide, 2 yds. 36 ins. wide, 1½ yds. 44 ins. wide, or 1¼ yds. 54 ins. wide. Price, 15 cents.

Do you keep sharp watch on the children's spinal columns and shoulders? When there is any inclination to stooping shoulder, look into the matter at once to find the cause. It is usually the clothing in some way. The hose supporters will be put on the easiest way, and that is front, and fastened to the under-waist. This makes a pull on the chest, and drags it over. It takes only just a little more pull than on the back, and down drops the chest. Are the bands around the waist weighing on the

muscles that are made to hold up the body, so that they are not strong enough to work when so much is put on them? The body gives way under the drag of an ill-fitting coat collar which is always too thick. See that there is no pull or weight on the back of the neck. When nothing pulls the young spine over or presses it down, and the proper muscles are allowed to hold it up, the back will be straight and flat.

Health is the most essential purpose of development in children. The person who fails to realize this truth is not fit to have their care, either in school or family. Committees and superintendents in charge of the public schools should make the health of pupils their first duty; but how widespread is the tendency of the schools to overtax the brain at the expense of the body. Parents protest in vain, as they see the children becoming wan, nervous and worn out by sacrifice to so-called education.

The further the child is removed from country life and the environment of the rural school, the greater is the risk it runs in the educational process. City schools should teach hands even more than heads, for this brings about the best "mind learning," while laboratory methods and manual training tend to insure health and make it easy to inculcate a knowledge of the laws of health, as well as to develop the capacity to do things. The gospel of health ought to be preached from every pulpit, taught in every school and lived up to in every home. Yet how seldom is it mentioned by the teacher, how it is violated in the home.

Charming Fashions for Little Children

No. 1590.—This little frock is extremely inexpensive and not at all hard to make. Our model is of pale-pink chambray, but linen, madras, fancy mercerized cotton, cashmere, challie, nun's-veiling, China silk, taffeta, etc., can all be charmingly

made up by this design. The dress has a very effective yoke of smocking and the exact manner of making this smocking is fully described on page 1063. But if one prefers, a straight shirred yoke can be substituted. The sleeves are in puff effect, smocked and gathered into bands at the lower edge, but this smocking can be omitted if desired.



McCall Pattern No. 1590 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 3 sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years.

No. 1590.—CHILD'S FROCK (Smocked or Shirred Yoke), requires for 4-year size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 10 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1597 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 4 sizes, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

No. 1597.—LITTLE BOYS' SUIT (with Blouse in One Piece, to be Slipped over Head, and Knickerbocker Trousers), requires for 3-year size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.

mandarin sleeve-caps are cut in one piece and edged with embroidery insertion. The body of the frock is gathered beneath this yoke back and front. All sorts of wash materials, China and taffeta silk and thin woollens are suggested for this design.

This little frock would be very sweet made up of pink swiss with fine white polka-dots, trimmed with rows of Valenciennes lace insertion and worn over a guimpe of allover lace or embroidery or one of tucked lawn, or it could be of pale blue China silk worn over an embroidered guimpe. If a very elaborate frock is wanted, it could be composed of allover lace made over a silk slip.



McCall Pattern No. 1620 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 3 sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years.

No. 1620.—CHILD'S DRESS (to be worn over a Guimpe), requires for 4-year size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 10 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1605 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

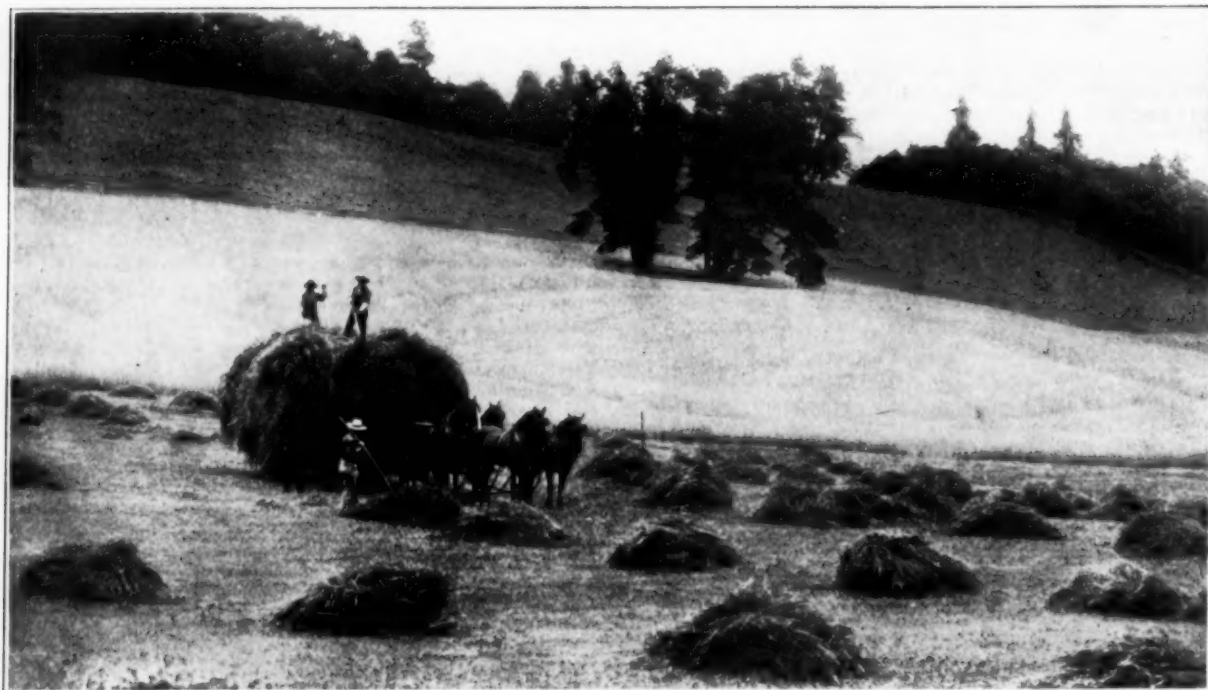
No. 1605.—CHILD'S TUCKED COAT, requires for 6-year size, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1597. White linen trimmed with bands of pale-blue linen made this jaunty suit, which has a blouse in one piece, that is slipped on over the head. Two styles of sleeves are given in the pattern, the ordinary bishop sleeve, gathered into a band at the wrist, and the new Mikado, which will be extremely cool and comfortable for hot weather wear. The trousers are in full knickerbocker style. A leather belt is worn around the waist.

No. 1620. This sweet little dress is intended to be worn over a guimpe. Our model is made of embroidery flouncing, to which the pattern is especially suited. The yoke and

No. 1605. This jaunty little coat is just the thing for summer or fall. Our model is of pale-blue cashmere, lined with silk, but serge, panama, tussah or pongee, silk, linen, piqué, etc., can be substituted for its development if desired. The front is very stylishly tucked and stitched down to the waist. The tucked sleeve-caps are a smart novelty. The collar, cuffs and belt portions are of silk, edged with fancy braid. If the coat is for hot weather only, it would be very smart indeed made of white piqué, with collar, belt portions and cuffs of either pale-pink or blue piqué.



Haymaking

IN all the country meadows they are making now the hay,
And the clover, white and red,
To the mower bends its head;
And the wild rose in the hedges scents the path and dewy way.
But I sit lone and lonely, in a noisy city street,
Dreaming of the shadows that flit across the meadows,
And the murmur of the brooklet, and the bird's song loud and sweet.

In all the country meadows they are making now the hay,
And the murmur of the bees
And the whisperings of the trees
Join in pleasant chorus with the lambs that sport and play,
But I sit ever weary, mid the bustle of the town,
Hoping with the morrow to escape from noise and sorrow,
And to see my native mountains and to rove the meadows brown.

The Girl from Paris

The Story of a Fortunate Mistake

"BUT what am I to do with you?" Redgrave asked. "What—what on earth am I to do with you?"

The girl looked up serenely. She was tall and fair, with glorious brown eyes, and cheeks tinted like an opening rose.

There was an air of sweetness and freshness about her that Redgrave could not fail to notice, despite his perplexity. She had brought into the room a flavor of the First Empire. She seemed to be redolent of Marie Antoinette. Redgrave could easily have imagined her as being the central figure of one of Boucher's pictures.

The brown eyes had in them just a little spark of red, like imps dancing demurely there. Yet when the girl stood up there was a regal stateliness about her which would have precluded familiarity, even on the part of the boldest.

"What on earth am I to do with you?" Redgrave repeated.

"Well, it isn't my funeral," the girl said calmly. "So far as I am concerned, I regarded the thing as O. K. from the word 'Go.'"

Redgrave dropped helplessly into his chair and stared at the dazzling vision before him. Here was a daughter of the gods, looking every inch her part, and yet this amazing slang dropped from her lips with a glibness that spoke of great familiarity.

"I beg your pardon," Redgrave faltered; "I did not quite catch the gist of your last remark."

"I don't know what 'gist' means," the girl said. "Now, look here, old chap," she added, "you and I had better come to an understanding. You write to an agency in Paris telling them that you want a kind of secretary to help in your literary work. You particularly desire a French girl, or, at any rate, a semi-French girl who has been brought up in an English family. Well, that's me."

"But there really must be some mistake," Redgrave persisted. "I can see pretty well what has happened. I wrote two letters at the same time—one on my own behalf and the other on behalf of my mother, who needs a companion. I can't quite imagine you as companion to an old lady like my mother."

"I don't quite cotton to the idea myself," the girl said calmly. "But I can see how the mistake arose. You put those letters in the wrong envelopes, and a nice mess you seem to have made of it."

"I have," Redgrave groaned; "indeed, I have. If only my mother were here we could settle the whole thing at once, but unfortunately she has gone to stay with an old friend of hers, and only my sister is at home. I see certain points of similarity between my sister and yourself."

"Ripping," the goddess in the chair said calmly. "You may bet your bottom dollar I'm in luck this time."

Redgrave clasped his hand to his fevered brow. He wondered if he would awake presently and find it all a hideous dream; and yet there was nothing hideous about the dazzling vision in front of him—quite the contrary.

"I am really exceedingly sorry," he stammered, "but you will quite see that there has been a dreadful misunderstanding somewhere. The fact is, I am a writer, and I require an assistant in my literary work. It is quite an experiment, and I haven't the least idea how it is going to turn out. Personally I should have preferred to go on as I began, but my doctors have given me peremptory instructions that I am not to try my eyes for some time to come."

"That's a bit up against you," the girl said. "Very rough indeed, dear old chap."

Redgrave felt the moisture standing on his forehead. Here was one of the most stately and beautiful creatures he had ever seen in his life pouring the most appalling slang from her rosy lips as if she were speaking the purest of English.

"May I ask where you learned the language?" Redgrave said.

"Do you find it a bit off?" the girl asked innocently.

"Well, yes," Redgrave hesitated. "A little too prone to—er—well, slang."

"It is like this," the girl explained. "You see, I'm only half French; and the last four or five years I have been living with an English uncle, who is manager of a business house in

Paris. He has five boys, all of whom have been educated in England at a public school, where most of them won scholarships."

A sudden light broke in upon Redgrave. He had been a public school boy himself, though that time seemed so remote now that he had almost forgotten the ways and manners of the genus. He was a good fellow, was Richard Redgrave, but he had been idolized and rather spoiled by a fond mother and a proud sister. In fact, there were those critics who were unkind enough to say that Redgrave was a bit of a prig.

All the same, he was literary to his finger-tips. His essays and articles had quite a style of their own. Some of his characters, too, had earned the cachet of critical approval. For the most part Redgrave lived in the old house where he had been born. It was in the oak-paneled library where the present historic interview was taking place.

Just now Redgrave was engaged upon a novel in which he needed a suggestion of the French temperament. Hence his desire to procure a secretary who could surround him with a distinctly Gallic atmosphere.

Of course, he had made a mistake. Beyond all question he had put the letters in wrong envelopes, which was just the distressing kind of thing an absent-minded man like himself would do.

"We shall have to make the best of it," he said presently. "Of course, you will have to stay here till to-morrow; and I need not say that my sister and myself will be delighted to have you as our guest. Then I will see that all arrangements are made for sending you back to Paris, Miss—er—"

"Valerie Boishardy," the girl said glibly. "Half a mo—" Redgrave groaned as if in pain. The girl looked at him inquiringly. It was quite obvious that she had not the faintest notion of her slang. Doubtless she was under the impression that her English left nothing to be desired.

"Don't you think we are bucking along too fast?" she said. "Don't forget that I was appointed to come here as your secretary. The head of the agency came to me and offered me the post out of hand, and naturally I jumped at it. And don't you forget this, old chappie: I'm no kid at the game. I can do shorthand, and I have had several stories printed in the French newspapers."

"Oh, indeed," Redgrave said with quite a flattering interest. "Really, now—well, perhaps in the circumstances—"

"There's no 'perhaps' about it," Valerie said. "You've got to put up with me for a month anyhow. Besides, I am thinking of the cash. I've been pretty stony broke all my life; and when I get on to a soft thing like this I'm not likely to chuck it in a hurry."

"Perhaps you had better see my sister," Redgrave said faintly. "In any case it would be grossly unfair for you to be punished for my mistake, and I can do no less than give you a fair trial. What do you say to that?"

Valerie, with a brilliant smile and flash of her white teeth, remarked that in her opinion it was distinctly good business. She rose from her chair and swept round the perfectly appointed old library, looking like a flash of sunshine in her trailing white dress.

Redgrave was a shy man as far as women were concerned. In fact, they rather frightened him. Besides, in the quiet old village where he lived there was not much opportunity of studying the human form divine. Redgrave was conscious of a peculiar thrill at his heart as his eyes dwelt upon the perfect beauty and symmetry of his visitor. She seemed to fit her surroundings in a most beautifully unconscious way, and, moreover, she handled Redgrave's books with the air of one who loved them.

By this time Redgrave had begun to appreciate the humor of the situation, and Valerie Boishardy talked with intelligence on literary matters generally. Evidently she had profound sympathy with the artistic atmosphere. Redgrave was astonished when the trim parlor maid came in with the tea and he saw that it was already five o'clock.

Valerie sat in the library, her shorthand materials on the table before her, apparently ready for business. A week or so had elapsed since this radiant vision had swooped down upon that quiet Sussex household, and already she was part and parcel of the place. Indeed, Maud Redgrave openly wondered how they had done so long without her.

Her quaint speech, riddled as it was with slang, was regarded as one of the dainty dishes of the conversational menu. Redgrave himself seemed to have lost something of his solemn manner. He was more careful with his dress, and there was a vivaciousness about him which, according to his sister, was a great improvement. But he did not look in the least vivacious now as he came into the library with an open letter in his hand.

There was trouble on his face, and Valerie was quick to see it. She fluttered up to him, and laid a sympathetic hand upon his arm. The gesture might have been termed coquetry in anybody else. It seemed perfectly natural in the case of Valerie Boishardy.

"Something wrong with the works, old boy?" she asked sweetly. "Tell me what it is."

"I have had two very disturbing letters this morning," Redgrave explained. "The first is from my oculist, who says that I am to do no work of any kind for the next fortnight. After that I shall probably have to go away for six months. There is no doubt that if I obey these instructions there will be no further cause for anxiety, but it so happens that at the present time I am literally bound to work."

"But why?" Valerie asked. "You have just finished that serial for the 'Mayfair Magazine.'"

"That is just where the trouble comes in," Redgrave groaned. "The editor of the 'Mayfair Magazine' is a personal friend of mine—in fact, we are old schoolfellows. You must know that I have done very little in the way of fiction, though my short stories have generally been very well received. The serial in question was a commission from Bennett on the strength of the first two instalments."

"The magazine was without a serial, and, being in a great hurry, Bennett took mine, and published the first instalment right away, with the understanding that I should finish the story and let him have the bulk of it within two months."

"As you know, I sent off the last half of the story three days after you came; and now I have a letter from Bennett, who says that he cannot possibly publish the latter part of the story, as it is too preposterously dull for his fashionable readers. Unless I can make material alterations, he says he must take the extreme course of announcing that the rest of the story will not appear."

"Of course, I have the option of rewriting the last half, but in the circumstances you will see that that is quite out of the question."

Valerie looked sympathetic, tears shone in her eyes like diamonds. Redgrave felt strangely drawn toward her.

"It's pretty rough," she said, "and yet it seems to me that Mr. Bennett is not far wrong. The last part of the story was pretty dull. You will pardon me—"

"I am bound to admit it," Redgrave groaned. "It was dull. Lightness, and satire, and that kind of thing are not in my line at all. I am all the more disappointed because the fact of having a serial in the 'Mayfair Magazine' is such a splendid advertisement for an author. But to have a serial publicly cut short like that, because the editor thinks it beneath contempt, is a kind of literary death to a man."

"We must buck it up," Valerie cried. "Introduce a fresh character or two. Somebody like myself, for instance. Oh, you may laugh at me, but I think that I could do it right enough. Let me pull the thing about. You do not seem to realize how easy it is to lighten the story by the introduction of one humorous character."

"No, no," Redgrave said firmly. "I am going to dictate a letter to you, which I will get you to sign and send on to Bennett. After that I have to pass a fortnight in my bedroom without once looking at the daylight. I am only too sorry that I cannot take with me a more pleasant set of reflections. Now let us take the plunge, and get the letter written."

Valerie said no more, but one of the diamond tears sparkling in her eyes fell upon the paper before her. Redgrave proceeded to dictate his letter, in which he expressed the deepest regret for his failure. He explained the cogent reasons why he could make no alteration in his story.

He entirely fell in with the editor's suggestion that the serial had better be discontinued, otherwise it might have been possible to print the first four or five instalments and entirely rearrange the rest.

"I think that will do," Redgrave said at length. "Will you please sign that letter and see that it is sent off?"

Valerie made no reply. For the greater part of the day the letter lay still in its native shorthand on the library table. There had been many alarms and excursions in the house during the day, for Redgrave's oculist had come down from town, accompanied by a grave-looking nurse; and in the darkened chamber the novelist was eating his heart out with the thought of his failure, and the knowledge that for fourteen days he would not see daylight again. Perhaps it was no more than kindly sympathy that caused Valerie's tears to flow. Perhaps she was so blinded by her own emotion that she could not read her own notes. It might have been a combination of these things that caused her to write to the editor of the "Mayfair Magazine" a very different letter from the one dictated to her.

(Concluded in our next issue)



Gardening Schools

By LESLIE THORPE

A FEMALE gardener is an anomaly and a florist of the fair sex is almost unknown, yet there is no reason why a woman who is reasonably strong and healthy should not adopt either of these professions. Conservative ones among us are still prone to think that for a woman to work outdoors is nothing more or less than a crime, but sensible people are fast coming to the conclusion that there is no reason in the world why the delights of growing flowers, fruits and vegetables for market, or even, if she is clever and studious, the higher branches of horticulture should be barred from the young girl who is looking around for a career in life. Providing that she has not too much heavy work to do and has someone to assist her with the digging, a woman can become as accomplished and oftentimes more intelligent a gardener than a man.

To spread this gospel and popularize a love of nature is the object of the gardening schools for women. America is far behind Europe in this respect, for we are only just beginning to open these schools, while abroad they have existed for a long time. Germany led in this impulse many years ago. For thirty years horticulture has been a part of the public school system in Sweden. In France there are thirty thousand gardens connected with schools, and no teacher is employed who is unable to teach horticulture. In Austria every school is required by law to have a gymnasium and a garden, these two being considered equally necessary. In the middle-west of Germany there is a very interesting horticultural school. The Rheinfried-Schule, in Nassau, lies on the banks of the Rhine, about twenty miles from Frankfurt, and about seven miles west of Wiesbaden and Mainz.

Frau Bertha Schwedeler-Meyer is its proprietress, and she can rejoice in having the Rhine for the southern boundary of her land; very charming the river looks, an expanse of water bordering wide acres of plantation and park. Twenty-three acres in all comprise the estate; these are apportioned to vineyard, house, class-rooms, vegetable-beds, flower-beds, hothouses, etc. The school building receives twenty boarders, and there are two instructresses well certificated and capable of teaching all the horticultural arts.

It is surprising to the uninitiated to know what a number of things there are to learn about a garden. Happily, the students at the Rheinfried-Schule are not expected to master every subject upon the program. Fortunately for their peace of mind, the general gardening course is slightly limited as to subjects, and the byways of horticulture are provided for by numerous special groups that are very attractive.

Germany is famous both for her organizing and teaching capacities, and the Rheinfried-Schule presents a program that is magnificent in its orderliness and in its power of accommodating every kind of student imaginable. The program is divided into three groups. The first group contains numerous small courses, arranged for those women who are already proficient gardeners, but who wish to qualify in some particular branch, so that bee-keeping, vine-growing and the cultivation of roses are here dealt with.

There is next the course for the girls who wish to study horticulture in general, and it is these who probably best enjoy

the Rheinfried-Schule. They come for a year at least, beginning their course in April or October, either with the opening leaves and springing flowers or with the tidying up of flower beds and sweeping up of walks. Some of the students board in the house and some come to the school for lessons like day-scholars.

Board and lodging, with a room to oneself, and instruction at Frau Schwedeler-Meyer's is very inexpensive. So the women of Germany are very lucky to have such a school to go to.

We have heard much about the desperately early hours which the German student, child, man or woman, is expected to keep. But at the Rheinfried-Schule there seems to be no necessity to depart from one's comfortable bed at five or six in the morning.

It is not until 9.30 that the lady teachers begin their practical outdoor lessons, which form the daily morning *régime* of those who are taking the general gardening course. By that time it is reasonable to hope that the dew has dried and that the early bird has not only cleared away all the worms, but also those soft, fat slugs which find their happiness in sauntering along paths and making themselves a terror to the novice in gardening.

The afternoon's work consists of classes and lectures in botany, zoology, fruit-growing, vegetable-growing, forestry and "pomologie"—apple culture. In the evening there will be flowers to water, young plants to contemplate, weeds to pull up and the always satisfactory occupation of walking about a garden seeing how all the plants,

vines and flowers are getting on.

We have by this time almost forgotten the third and fourth courses of instruction that the Rheinfried-Schule has to offer. There is an alluring air about the German description of the third course, "*Kursus für kränkliche damen, die in gesunder frischer tätigkeit eine stärkung finden.*" (A course for delicate ladies who hope to find health and strength in wholesome out-of-door activity.) Truly, the sunny allotments and green orchards on the banks of the Rhine must go a long way to restore delicate girls to health and vigor.

There is certainly something far more picturesque in being a "*kränkliche dame*" than a mere delicate American girl. We are convinced that at the end of her course she will be able to wield spade, pruning-hook, and shears just as well as the strongest.

The last group of lessons is designed for the benefit of the "*gräfin*," or the lady with a "*von*" before her name, who comes to the Rheinfried-Schule for some particular subject, and who returns to her

own estate at the end of a few weeks primed with her freshly acquired learning and prepared for the reorganization of her gardens upon the best and newest lines, to their lasting benefit, and to her head gardener's intense disgust.

There is indeed no girl student who will not find some sort of gardening to her taste in this delightful place, and those who wish to combine a horticultural and German education cannot do better than to seek admittance.

In a certain part of our own country there is also a school of this sort, although it is on a much smaller scale than its German prototype. The proprietor purchased a fine old New



TIRED GARDENERS RETURNING FROM THEIR LABORS
AT THE END OF THE DAY



WORKING IN THE GREENHOUSE IN THE
RHEINFRIED-SCHULE

England farm and with the aid of her pupils proceeded to transform it into a thing of beauty. It served an educational and philanthropic purpose as well as an esthetic one. Her pupils helped the surveyors to survey the grounds. They took an intelligent part in the transformation of the place. They gathered and marketed the apple crop. In the spring they had the care of the strawberries and bush fruits, of which the place contains a great variety. They forced lettuce, tomatoes and egg-plant, and produced violets, carnations and mushrooms for the market.

The full course included horticulture, arboriculture, botany, greenhouse work, work in the flower, fruit and vegetable gardens; agricultural chemistry, economic entomology, ornithology, plane and solid geometry, surveying, freehand and mechanical drawing, landscape gardening and garden design. The pupils learned not only how to run a greenhouse and a market garden, but how to find a market for their products and how to get them to market in perfect condition, which is at least half the business. Probably few of the pupils took the entire course, most of them preferring to specialize. All those at present in the school will specialize in greenhouse work. That there are great possibilities for women in this especial branch is certain.

The owner of a great estate usually employs a famous landscape gardener, who keeps a corps of men under him. But there are many persons in the small cities and suburban towns who cannot afford to keep permanent gardeners, but who wish to have the one or two or three city lots comprising their grounds artistically laid out and well kept. Such places can be made gems of beauty. Here is the new profession for women in which the gardening schools see possibilities. A woman would not need to take for this the years of expensive training necessary to make a competent landscape gardener. She, perhaps, would not aspire to build bridges, establish sewerage systems or lay out great public parks, but she would know the properties of soils, the kinds required and how to mix them; she would know the dangers of plants, both from insects and the fungus diseases; she would have the wide knowledge of plants, shrubs and trees

desirable, and, most of all, she would know how to design a garden not only beautiful in itself, but harmonizing with its surroundings, without any false notes or glaring inconsistencies. Such a woman could have the oversight of the grounds in a neighborhood, directing the workmen who cared for them. In such a case one would not drive down a street of a suburban town and find on every lawn a clump of *hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, a shrub beautiful indeed, but apt to pall with unceasing repetition. The grounds of the neighborhood could be made to harmonize, and yet provide a pleasing variety.

American women, all over the country, are fast awakening to the needs of beautifying our cities and towns with flowers, shrubs and trees, which in this respect are far behind the cities of Europe. Several years ago the American League for Civic Improvement was formed and the interest of its members is shown by the great improvement of many of our country towns. Throughout the West and South particularly the beautifying effects of a little attention paid to municipal gardening are often



A WOMAN FLORIST AT WORK, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

strikingly exhibited. The cities there are younger—not so congested—and give a more ample field for such improvements, so it is easier to plant trees and lay out a green square now and then than in the more thickly settled portions of the East.

Sweetness and Light

ALMOST all of us, unfortunately, have met the economically minded lady who always chooses dresses of dark colors and picks out gloomy-looking wall-papers and hangings because, forsooth, "they won't show the dirt." The same good soul will rush to pull down the shades at the very first glimpse of sunshine "because it will fade the carpet," and shut up her windows on the loveliest summer day "to keep out the dust."

These are theories that bring the worst kind of unwholesomeness and all sorts of diseases in their train. And what is a faded carpet in comparison with a healthy home? It has been conclusively proved that the bacteria of tuberculosis, to mention one among many deadly diseases, are often destroyed by sunlight and fresh air, and flourish abundantly in dark, close rooms. And besides its germ-killing powers, sunshine has the great advantage of showing up dust in the air and on furniture as no subdued light can do.

Everyone with even a grain of common sense must realize that the brightness and cheerfulness of a sunny room is of incalculable benefit to children and convalescents, and it naturally follows that healthy people are more likely to remain in good health in surroundings where sweetness and light predominate.

There has been so much preached and written about the open-air cures during the last few years that it is surprising to find how many people there still are who have an old-fashioned

dread of fresh air, and particularly of "night air," and who cannot be induced to sleep with open windows. Of course a strong draught on the head is undesirable, but with a little contriving every room can have a current of fresh air running through it without creating a perceptible draught. The almost superstitious fear of "night air" is a relic of bygone ages, and survives from the days of bad drainage or none, when the stagnant air of marshy places gave fevers and agues. In these days houses are built on healthy sites, and low-lying ground is drained, so that, as far as the general public is concerned, this danger no longer exists.

People sometimes complain of sore throats and colds caught by sleeping with open windows, but these are generally persons who rush to extremes, and if they would begin by opening the window a few inches and screening the bed from the draught and then as they become used to the air gradually opening it wider, this tendency could be easily overcome. And from being extremely susceptible to taking cold, they would find they were almost immune from this common malady. And take it all and all there is no better doctor for many maladies than fresh air and sunshine. If women who suffered from nervousness could only realize this, a great deal of suffering could be saved. If when an attack of nerves came on they would at once go out into the garden or sit in the sun for a while or take a short walk it would do them more good than bottles of nerve remedies.

Ere Hearts Grow Old

By HARRIETTE HOWELL



"WAL, now, I do say as there aint a finer-lookin' couple agoin' than them two; it jes' does one's eyes good to see 'em together. That gal and boy aire sumthin' to be proud on, I do d'clare," so drawled Josiah Brown as he stood leaning over the bars by a country roadside looking lovingly after the retreating forms of a youth and young girl.

As the old man watched them tears came into his already dim gray eyes, while his thoughts apparently were on days long gone by. As the pair turned the curve in the road and disappeared from his view he slowly drew his red bandanna across his eyes and sighed and turned to enter the long, low farmhouse that had been the home for many generations of his family.

The girl was his only remaining child at home, the youngest too, and all the others were either dead or married. Of the latter, one son was on a man-o'-war, another, a rich merchant in a neighboring city, and the "girls" were in homes of their own, so that as the years rolled by the distance between the parents and children seemed widening; all but Polly had appeared to tire of the old red house, but she had declared she never would leave it. But—well, of course, she and Dick Lambert had made mud pies together and had gathered quarts of huckleberries and shining, brown chestnuts in the same pair, and it always had been understood that the two "babies" (each was the youngest of large families) would one day marry, but that day had seemed a long, long way off, until now. And now, as Farmer Brown watched them go down the road, he realized for the first time that Polly no longer was "little Poll," but quite grown up. Indeed, in a few days she would be twenty, and already the shining, reddish-brown hair that in former days had fallen in careless curls about her face and neck, was caught high on her head and neatly fastened there. Yes, Polly really was a woman, and if that "Lambert boy" staid in town much longer he was afraid there would be more than a "mutual understanding," there would doubtless be an engagement, and—in a few months—a wedding. The "Lambert boy" had but lately returned from the city, where he already was looked upon as a "rising journalist," and he very probably would remain in Bidwell for some weeks.

Polly, too, had written some sketches which had found their way to the editor's sanctum, and—the truth must receive justice—to the editor's wastepaper basket! This had been going on for some weeks when at last a little article was printed in one of the medium-class periodicals, and the letter of acceptance with a request for other stories had well-nigh filled Polly's heart with ambitious pride and threatened to destroy all inclination toward matrimonial experiences.

On this particular day Dick and Polly had started out on an excursion up a high mountain, called "Camel's-Back," for the outline against the sky looked much like that animal. They walked some distance in decorous silence, which was somewhat unceremoniously broken by the shrill voice of a small boy, crying, "Hi, there, mister, didn't yer drop sumthin'?" And turning they saw the gauzy veil that Polly had worn around her neck being whirled round and round in the yellow dust of the road by her big dog, Panther. Polly laughed and Dick, too, joined in the merry peal, which awoke sweet echoes among the surrounding hills. By the time Panther had relinquished his hold the

scarf was a mere shred, but it had served a good purpose, and the two walked on chatting merrily, now the reserve was broken.

"Polly, I am going away tomorrow," said Dick, as they began the ascent, casting a sidewise glance at Polly's laughing face to see how she took this bit of news.

"Ah, indeed, down to Millington on the first train and return on the last up?"

"To the devil," came from Dick in a tone that implied that he felt Polly actually had done him an untold injury.

"Indeed, prematurely?" answered she in a cool, provoking way that made Dick stalk on, savagely switching the ferns and flowers by the wayside with a stick from which he had been idly peeling the bark.

"I don't suppose you'd care much if I go to him, in fact, it makes no difference to you where I go, now own up; you don't care what becomes of me," growled Dick.

"Oh, but I do. Why, my dear friend, how do you suppose I ever could live without you? Whom would I have to hold my yarns when I wind them, and clean my erasers, and sharpen my pencils and do the thousand and one things for me that you do? Why, Dick, you talk like a silly. *Nobody* does for me what you do, and always so nice about it too; oh, yes, I should miss you sadly. But are you really going?" And Polly turned toward him a face full of comical misery.

"Oh, yes; it's very well for you to talk so lightly. I dare say you would miss me when you wanted anything done, but aside from that you'd forget I ever lived. You know you don't care for me as—well—as I want you to. I've shown you in hundreds of ways I love you, I've always loved you, and I want you, Polly, I want you, I want you for my own." And now that the flood-gates of his heart were opened he went on. "I brought you here today to have a pleasant time, the last, perhaps, I shall ever spend with you here, for unless you will marry me I shall go far away; an opportunity came to me last week for work in the Philippines, but I would not use that to urge you. Now I have spoken and leave you to think of it. I'll not speak of it again for an hour; in that time you must make up your mind, and your answer means all the world, or its loss, to me, dear." He pulled out his watch to note the time, then the two walked on. Polly was a good climber and knew nearly every foot of the mountains, so together they climbed easily, for Dick was agile and something of an athlete. The time passed quickly, though each was thinking of the end of the hour; with Polly it was Dick or cherished ambition, for she reasoned rightly that in some ways one would need to be sacrificed if she undertook to give herself to both.

"How well we climb together, Polly," Dick ventured once, with a wistful glance at the thoughtful face of his companion.

They finally reached the summit, where from the Camel's-Back a long view of the valley could be had, and Dick, to get a better one, grasped the branches of a tall pine and swung himself up. The crackling of a limb passed unnoticed as Polly walked about in the thick underbrush, till again it sounded more loudly, and with a crash the topmost branches of the pine tree,

(Continued on page 1073)



A Miniature

By MABEL GREENWOOD

BETTER than aught else on the earth to me

This tiny portrait on a ribbon blue;

Smiling, it seems, at fate and destiny,

Sweet, holy, true—

A little picture of my world—just you!

Oh! smile at me thro' life's deep-shadowed days,

Smile thro' the bitterness and grief I know,

Bring back to me the wild-rose shaded ways.

Now frost and snow

Have fallen where the flowers used to grow!

Better to me than fame or wealth or treasure,

Just these grave eyes of yours that smile,

And bring Hope's over-brimming measure,

Love's pain and pleasure,

To solace my poor, breaking heart awhile!

Oh! little face, dear gift of Heaven! Remain

To cheer my soul, to wipe away my tears,

To bid me rest, and hope to find again

Life's deeper meaning of the use of pain—

Life's charm and pity, through the empty years!



Women Prisoners of the Desert

By E. H. R.

TRAVELERS who penetrate far into the mysterious Soudan sometimes hear strange and pitiful tales of white women who are the inmates of the harem of some sheik or Arab chief. Poor prisoners, so the rumor goes, who are never seen outside the mud walls of the miserable huts, or old women, long ago stricken with merciful madness, who are the slaves of slaves.

These women are dead—officially—and long years ago were mourned by their English friends and relations as among those murdered when the great tide of Mahdism broke upon the ill-fated Khartoum and overwhelmed General Gordon and put all the garrison to death. It has long been supposed that the English women and children at that time in the city and in half a dozen smaller adjacent towns were slaughtered ruthlessly in the horrible days that followed. But ask those who were with Kitchener when he avenged Gordon; ask those who came alive from the terrible prison at Omdurman, and you shall hear a different tale.

"There must be," so said not long ago an old English army officer, at one time of considerable repute in the Soudan, "more than a few white women in the tents and hovels of the desert. But the difficulty of tracing them has absolutely prevented any diplomatic endeavors to procure their release."

It is well known that, after the death of Gordon and the triumph of the Mahdi, there were living in Omdurman many white women who, while nominally Mohammedans, were really adherents to the faith of their upbringing. Charles Neufeld mentions them repeatedly in his book. The reason that these women were not stolen during the first few days of the Arab triumph is difficult to understand. It is possible that the Mahdi set a guard over all the white women of whose existence he was aware. At any rate, the Khaleefa, who was the head official in Omdurman, protected them when law and order, such as it was, was restored. He did this from no humane motives, but that he might give them as a reward to such of the Mahdi's followers who deserved recompense.

Though it is known that there must be still many white women—some of them, doubtless, of British descent—captives in the harems of the Soudan, the subject is one full of mystery. The desert has swallowed them up, and will never disgorge them. In many cases all their relatives were killed at the fall of Khartoum, so that there is no one interested in them. In any case, they have been reported dead; and that is the reason that the almost impossible task of rescuing them was never undertaken.

The life of a Soudanese wife is one that must be full of horror to a white woman.

For the first two years after marriage the bride does no work at all—that is, if she is one of the four legal wives allowed by the Prophet. It is to be supposed, how-

ever, that the white women who fell to the lot of the Mahdi's chiefs were in the nature of extra ornaments or extra servants in their harems. Arabs are lovers of beauty; and many of their women are almost as white as Europeans, so it is possible that, for a short while at least, the Arabs treated their captives in a not altogether cruel manner, as they understood it. These poor women would spend dreary, monotonous days in the big tents decorated with carpets and lined with stuffs of as many colors as those in a stained-glass window.

Stupefied by perfumes and dulled by a chronic ennui, they would gradually sink into a stupor of brain and body, until some fresh favorite was installed, and they were turned out to work in the fields.

While she was still a beauty in her husband's eyes, she would be so closely guarded as to have no possible intercourse with the outside world. If her lord and master lived by any chance in one of the miserable mud hovels of the desert she would be locked in with heavy bolts when he went out. If he lived, as is most likely, in a tent, the door-flap would be made fast with many precautions. Then her lord would strew colored sand without the door, so that no trespassing footsteps might come without leaving a print as witness of the intrusion.

But to the Arab a woman means eternal youth; and in the harems of the Soudan one favorite succeeds another, even as one wave succeeds another wave in the ocean. At the first sign of a wrinkle or gray hair the wife or favorite is sent to act a servant's part—her reign is over.

One of the cases, so it is reported, about which rumor has been most persistent, is that of a girl who was captured by a sheik of the Berber district. He was a good man, according to

his lights, but having less than the number of wives that the Mahdi allowed, decided to marry her. Before this was possible, however, it was necessary that the girl should accept Mahdism, the form of the Mohammedan religion of which the Mahdi had declared himself the head and exponent. Whoshall blame her if, faced with the horrible alternative, she declared herself a convert?

The young sheik was pleased with her ready acquiescence to his desires; and, seeing that his prospective bride had no portion, he gave her a thousand dollars.

Meanwhile preparations for the marriage ceremonies and feasts were made on a large and lavish scale, for the girl was the most beautiful that had ever been seen in the Soudan. A message now arrived from the Khaleefa that the sheik and his bride were to repair at once to Omdurman. When they got there all his money was confiscated, his bride was put into the harem of the Khaleefa, and he himself was cast into the "Saier," the terrible prison, and kept there until he died a number of years after.



From Stereograph. Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

A SOUDANESE VILLAGE



Why Women Age Quickly

A FEATURE of modern times, disastrous as it is common, is the prevalence of what we call "nervous breakdown." Some familiar figure disappears suddenly from among us, leaving empty her niche at her work or in society.

Asking after her we are told that she is resting in a sanitarium trying to be cured of nervous prostration. There must be something very wrong about the methods that are responsible for such a state of things as this. Have women come to such a pass that their lives must be a seesaw between over-train and curative treatment? Where is the remedy? How are we to stem the neurasthenia, the mental ill-health, the "nerves," the headaches, the depression, the insomnia, that are spoiling the lives of hundreds of women today?

Prevention is better than cure, and we can best help our sisters by preaching to them, with all the earnestness in our power, the gospel of rest.

Lack of repose is the prime factor in nervous trouble. Women are more apt to take too much out of themselves than men, and, as a rule, their nervous systems are less stable. Active, highly strung, alert and busy people, whether they are busy at work or play, are alike in this respect: they do not allow their minds and bodies sufficient rest. Energy is recklessly expended, and nobody listens to the advocates of a simpler, saner life. Hard work never yet hurt any one, if the hard work was balanced by the recuperation of proper food and of stated, regular hours of rest and sleep. Severe nervous strain itself is only harmful when continued over a long period, with insufficient bodily and mental rest.

Unquietness in the home, the tyranny of social engagements and worldly "duties," following upon a strenuous working day, give no opportunity for repose. The power to be quiet, the virtue of repose, is worth cultivating in this age of neurotic women; the woman who is constantly on the move, striving after something just out of her reach, diffuses an atmosphere of disquiet and vulgar unrest around her. To be busy does not necessarily mean to achieve; bustling activity is often barren of real progress.

The working woman ages quickly and loses her looks ten years before her domesticated sister, simply because she refuses to rest enough. She comes to her meals in a fagged condition, and is surprised that she has no appetite. A short bodily rest before meals would make all the difference. Then, hard working men and women alike should always have at least half an hour's complete mental and physical rest after meals. Systematic resting at mealtimes is better than desultory though longer continued rests at other times.

A half day in bed occasionally is excellent medicine for the business woman. Novel reading in moderation is not to be despised as a rest remedy, while sound, refreshing slumber at night is nature's method of nerve repair. Nine hours' sleep every night is a sound principle to go upon, and the mentally active woman who "takes a lot out of herself" requires at least that amount. The man or the woman who sleeps enough will do better work and keep younger and healthier for it. Hard work and severe nervous strain are only harmful when continued over a long period with insufficient rest and sleep at the same time.

Sleep is the best and cheapest medicine, and it is within the reach of everybody. We require as much sleep as we can procure. We may work at high pressure if we sleep enough, but if we overwork and undersleep, irritability, insomnia and neurasthenia are almost certainly in store. One of the prime causes of ill-health among men and women who have to work with their brains is neglect of sleep. The woman who curtails her sleep begins to worry.

Insufficient sleep, in the first instance, is a common cause of insomnia. Rest and sleep are the only rational cures for brain fag and nervous exhaustion. It is the highly developed mind

that is liable to worry, the alert, highly strung individual who is prone to suffer from sleeplessness. The country yokel can always sleep, and nobody ever saw a neurasthenic cow; but the higher the type the greater need for rest and a sufficient amount of sleep.

Modern sanatoria teach us much about rest that is worth knowing. Disease is combated by putting the patient in such a condition as to enable him to cure himself, as it were, by letting nature do her beneficent work unhindered. One of the unbreakable rules of a sanitarium day is rest—absolute rest—for an hour before and for a short time after meals. See the common sense of this! How can food possibly do anyone any good if taken into an exhausted frame? How is it to be digested? How can the bodily tissues be refreshed and nourished? In the big shops, at every change of season and at sales, it is terrible to see the crowds of women, fagged and over-excited, who "rush" a meal in some close room, most likely chatting or planning all the while, and then, without a break of any sort, go back to the fever of shopping, many of them with the prospect of a railroad journey back to the suburbs as a wind-up! How many headaches will be the result? What proportion of these shopping ladies will go home too tired to sleep?

Neglect of sleep is, perhaps, the most fatal error made nowadays by busy people. Sleep is the only rational cure of, as it is the natural safeguard against, brain-fag and nervous exhaustion. It is always the highly developed, energetic individual who is the first to suffer from worry and sleeplessness.

"The more work, the more sleep," is a golden rule too frequently forgotten by working women. The busy woman who sleeps and rests enough will do good work, and yet keep young and vigorous, ready to enjoy every day, every moment of her life, and use it to the best advantage. The power to be quiet, the virtue of repose, is worth cultivating in this age of neurotic women.

Sleep, "blessed barrier between day and day," nature's own sedative and restorer, is the best and cheapest medicine, a medicine that would remain within reach of all if we obeyed natural laws. But this most precious gift must not be tampered with. Those who do so should be reminded that sleep is a habit, a good habit that can unhappily be lost.

The placid, easy-going people can afford to curtail their rest; they seldom do; but those of a nervous, energetic disposition require all the sleep they can get. Their wear and tear is excessive, and when the symptoms of irritability and worry appear they should serve as a warning that the brake is required. Unfortunately most people at this stage resort to drugs and strong tea, medicine and alcohol. They feel the need of stimulants or sedatives, they say.

But drugging only aggravates matters and by diminishing their will power and their resistance makes their last state worse than their first. When the working woman yearns for tea, when the harassed society woman turns to strong coffee, it is really rest that they should have. Rest is nature's sedative, sleep nature's sweet restorer. There is no drug that has the reparative power, no remedy in the world to equal the healing properties of sleep.

There are hundreds of women all over the country just now bewailing their "nerves," and complaining that headaches and depression and insomnia are spoiling their lives. This is a neurotic age, and half the men and women in the world not only burn the candle at both ends but in the middle as well. The strenuous life is almost a necessity to most people who are ambitious to get on, whether socially or in business.

A famous nerve specialist has said that he considers nervous people the salt of the earth. They pull more than their own weight in the boat of life and do the greater part of the world's work. But they are too prone to overtax themselves. Lack of repose is the chief reason why women age quickly, so to all the feminine sex, but especially to the high-strung and delicate, the gospel of rest should be preached.

If you are easily tired and inclined to be nervous, lie down for an hour every day and make a practice of going to bed very early every night for a week, and see how much better you will feel.

Fashionable Belts for Summer Wear

THE girl who is fond of dress is apt to plunge into riotous extravagance in the matter of belts this summer for the offerings in the shops of such useful accessories of the costume are tempting beyond description.

Perhaps first in popular favor are the belts of black elastic decorated with cut steel points and fastened by steel buckles. These belts come both straight and shaped like the illustration. Sometimes also they are made with a high and narrow buckle at the back.

Very broad belts of gold or silver elastic are extremely fashionable. There is a narrow buckle at the back and another somewhat broader, but lower in the front and not infrequently there are also similar slides on the sides. All these buckles and slides are not placed on the belt simply for ornament, but by the inequality of their height they break the quite straight line of the belt, which is drawn in by them and again expands between them.

Soft leather belts are also extremely smart in all the new

shades of tan and gray. They are of suede and have the buckle and slide arrangements just described or are simply fastened by a buckle in the front. Other suede belts are in pastel shades and even brighter



BELT OF BLACK OR COLORED SILK

colors. There are besides these similar belts in glacé leather, but these are not quite as pretty as the suede.

In our illustration at the foot of this page are shown some very attractive novelties in summer belts. The top one is of white glacé leather and hooks together in a very modish manner with big gilt hooks. In the center are three stays of the leather decorated with gold points. This makes a very stylish belt to wear with white gowns or a white shirt waist and linen suit. Just below this is a belt of fancy Japanese leather with a graceful leather buckle in the center-back and a smaller leather-covered buckle fastening it in the front. Underneath the Japanese belt is a very attractive belt of white leather, made perfectly straight and rather narrow, with a decoration of steel or gilt as desired. This has a very smart square buckle covered with leather and decorated to match the belt. The widest belt in the whole lot is of Japanese leather and is pictured just below this. It has a handsome gilt buckle in the back and a narrower buckle in the center-front.

The last buckle shown in the illustration is perhaps the very smartest of all. This is of silk chiné belting and is fastened with

a pretty oval pearl buckle. All sorts of belts are worn at present, from wide girdles to narrow ribbon or leather belts. Some are gracefully shaped, others are shirred or gathered,

laced in the back or decorated with silk ornaments. In fact there was never before a season when one could wear such a great variety of shapes around the waist. No one can say "wide girdles are

the style" or "narrow belts are the most modish" for one and all have the approval of Dame Fashion. There is no excuse for a woman to wear an unbecoming belt this season, for in the great diversity of shapes offered in the shops all figures can be suited exactly.

In wash belts there is less variety, but some very pretty models are shown for all that. Almost all New York women have already bought to accompany tub dresses or white morning waists and skirts a three-inch broad white linen or piqué belt. This is often embroidered in plumetis stitch and has a single round or oval gilt or pearl buckle in the front.

Occasionally wash belts are made to match collar and cuff sets or are embroidered in polka dots, if the shirt waist is thus adorned, on stiff linen collar and cuffs. When this is the case the effect of the whole get-up is very smart indeed. Pearl buckles, round, oval or square, are the correct thing to use with these belts.

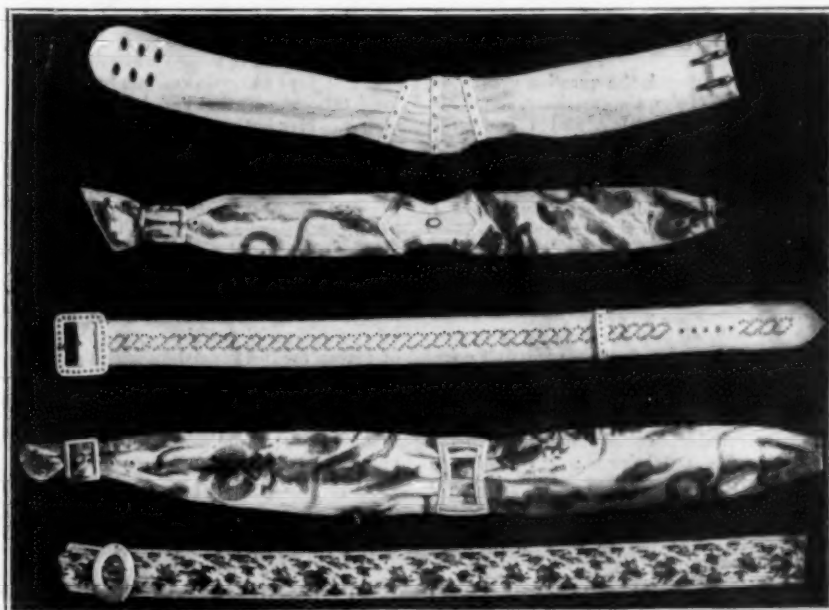
Other wash belts are of the crush and pleated varieties, while others are narrow enough to lie flat if slightly starched. Both blind embroidery and eyelet work or *broderie anglaise* are used for these belts. I must not forget to mention a particularly attractive belt of perforated white leather that simulates this eyelet work. This is cut straight and has either a round or square buckle covered with white leather.

One of the prettiest things for summer dresses of lawn, organdie or swiss is a belt made of Dresden or chiné ribbon. These belts are often rather wide. A very pretty example is

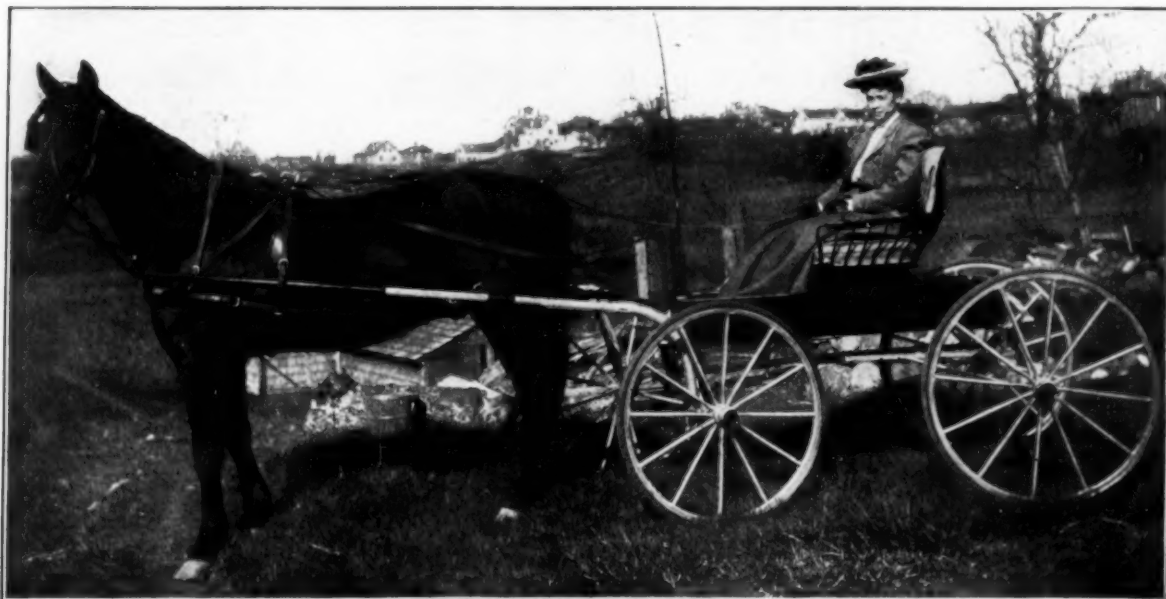


A WIDE SILK BELT THAT LACES IN THE BACK

made of three widths of three-inch ribbon shirred in the center-back and stiffened with featherbone. The front is either made nearly as deep as the back and shirred in the same way, or it is drawn down to about two and one-half inches in width and fastened under a shirred tuck, a fancy buckle or two of the little French bows, consisting of small flat loops with no ends. This belt can be made of one width of wide ribbon in two pieces and laced together in the back, as shown in our illustration.



FANCY BELTS THAT ARE FASHIONABLE THIS SUMMER



SHE WAS GOING TO PEDDLE THE VEGETABLES

A Girl Who Made Farming Pay

By MARY H. NORTHEND

"A WOMAN is all right in her place, but she ain't no farmer." This was the conviction which a worthy neighbor uttered, leaning over his back gate and looking into the garden which lay at the rear of my house, and I have found it is a conviction firmly rooted in the minds of many good farmers, who have for years plodded along in the rut which their fathers and forefathers marked out for them, exercising great care lest they outstep its bounds.

There remains the fact that a woman can farm as well as a man, however, and that ten times to one she will make her farming pay the better of the two, for the simple reason that she is not afraid to put originality into her work and to try the experiments which have resulted in success for others who were willing to lay aside the old for the new.

I am speaking from actual knowledge, for I was one of the few who encouraged Jean Brown when her father failed, leaving their city home in the hands of his creditors, whom he paid in full by mortgaging the old farm, which was his birthplace, and where he had spent his summers throughout Jean's lifetime. They were all fond of the old farm, and it was dearer still when it became the only refuge that they had after the crash was over and affairs were settled, although the hardships that resulted were, of course, trying for people that had lived in wealth all their lives.

When they had time to look around, the question presented itself of a means of livelihood. Old John, the caretaker, shook his head dubiously when Jean suggested farming, and I confess I was myself doubtful, but when Jean came to my room (for I had taken board with the family for the summer) and began in her low voice to tell me of her plans, I became suddenly convinced that the old farm could be made to pay for itself, though how I am sure I did not know.

Jean did, however, and she set about her work with a will. In plain, dark dress, stout shoes and shade hat she went into the fields with old John, and directed fertilizing, plowing, harrowing and planting. It had been Mr. Brown's fancy to stock the farm and to provide it with all the modern implements, although the land was never tilled. His fancy served well now, and Jean rode the sulky plow, despite the horrified protestations of her family, while old John harrowed the ground ready for the marking and seed-sowing. A hundred times a day her judgment was questioned, and when with calm determination she carried her point, her father would exclaim helplessly: "I don't see how you know." Perhaps the pile of well-read farming journals on the table in our room and the little lamp might have explained the matter, but they were silent, so I too held my peace.

The spring was an early one, and by the seventh of April the peas, beets, turnips, radishes, lettuce, onions and carrots were in the ground, but still Jean did not rest, for in a week she pressed us all into service to cut potato seed. "Too early," old John grumbled, but he worked away and we cut sufficient

seed to plant the four-acre lot. It was not a light task, and I think we all wished that Jean was less ambitious long before we had cut the last potatoes and straightened out our cramped fingers.

The potatoes, oats, corn and the remainder of the smaller vegetables were planted as quickly as possible, the corn being left till the last, as most susceptible to the cold.

"Now," I sighed when the planting was finished, "you will have time to do a lot of talking and walking. I have felt so dreadfully lazy while you were working so hard." Jean smiled her queer, little resolute smile, but made no answer, and so I was left to learn from the days that followed that there is no breathing time during a summer on the farm. Weeding and cultivating occupied the entire time, and Jean seldom found time for more than a short walk around the field after sunset when we admired the growing crop together.

The first of June found radishes, spinach, lettuce and beets ready for market, and the quantities were large, for Jean had cultivated the entire place. Mr. Brown, who was far from well, visited the fields one fine day, and looked over the vegetables in dismay. "Jean! Jean!" he exclaimed, "when can we ever use all of these." Jean said nothing, but we all found out her plan for disposing of them when her own good time arrived.

The Democrat wagon was filled with vegetables one morning, and Jean came downstairs to breakfast dressed in the handsome tailored suit that had been so much admired and a silk blouse. Her hat was a dainty creation, and I decided at once that she was going into town on an errand. And she was, too, though I could never have guessed its nature. She was going in those pretty clothes to peddle the things in the Democrat. I have seldom heard such a storm as broke on Jean's head when her project was known, and I had a sort of sneaking admiration for her when she drove away with her head held high, although I had protested as loudly as anybody.

After that, Jean's trips were regular, and like the calm, independent girl that she was, she had gone only to the most aristocratic people of N—, so that her customers paid the best of prices for the vegetables which she delivered twice each week. I do not wonder that her produce was popular, for she arranged each order in a little basket and studied out pretty little color schemes, so that it was really a delight to purchase them.

It may seem foolish to talk of color schemes among vegetables for peddling, but Jean's customers were able to pay for what pleased them, and Jean made it her business to please them. Then, too, she was such an utter novelty herself that I think she interested her customers, who were entirely unused to having their vegetables delivered by a pretty young lady, whose clothes equaled their own for beauty and style. It was not a whim with Jean that she dressed in her best on these trips, but, as she explained one evening, with a smile, "It's a matter of

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Homemade Perfumes

By BLANCHE DUVEEN

THE simple mysteries of the still-room are no longer included in the list of subjects which the modern girl is expected to master satisfactorily before she

may consider that her education is complete; but even though professional perfumers have contrived to produce their essences so very inexpensively, the secrets of scent-making are still worthy of a little investigation, and the manufacture of homemade perfumes is a useful hobby that may be indulged in without necessitating any serious expenditure of either time or money.

There are many methods for extracting the perfume from highly scented flowers, but that of direct distillation is undoubtedly the simplest.

To make the still, procure two tin oil cans, to hold from one to two pints, and about four feet of metal tubing—tin for preference—from the tinsmith or plumber. Into one bottle put a pound weight of the petals of the flower from which the perfume is to be extracted, and pour upon them eight fluid ounces of alcohol. Cork the top of the can securely, and make a hole through the center of the cork, and insert the tube. Then stand the bottle in a saucepan of water upon a stove so that the water may be kept at the boiling point. Wrap the other bottle in a piece of flannel soaked in cold water, and place it at a reasonable distance, and pass the tube across to it, and bend it, and drop it loosely through the uncorked neck, until it hangs down to rather more than half the depth of the bottle. The alcohol which gradually distills over into this bottle will be highly scented with the attar of the flowers, and when the distillation has ceased, the tube may be removed and the essence emptied from the cool tin bottle into small glass bottles, which should be securely stoppered.

But this method is only practicable when it is the perfume

of one flower alone that is required, as in the case of lavender or rose water. Many scents are the result of the skillful mingling of various essences, and when this is so, each attar must be obtained separately.

The same still and the same process exactly may be adhered to, with this exception: water is used instead of the alcohol, and when the distillation is over, the essence, technically termed the attar or essential oil, will rise and float upon the surface. This must be skimmed off very carefully and bottled at once, and stored in a cool place; and when all the attars necessary for the composition of the perfume have been extracted, they must be mixed judiciously, and poured into a bottle of alcohol and shaken gently.

Eau de cologne is perhaps the most useful of all the mixed waters, and the following is an excellent recipe: Half a drachm of attar of rosemary and twenty drops of the attar of each of the following: orange-peel, lemon-peel and bergamot-peel, to one pint of alcohol.

But there is yet another process, that of absorption. It is a more complicated process, certainly; but when very delicately scented flowers, such as violets, jasmine, tuberose, etc., are to be robbed of their perfume, it is well worth the additional trouble it necessitates. Take two soup plates, cover them with a thin layer of melted suet, and when this has hardened, heap up the petals of some flower into one plate and place the other upon it upside down. If there is a plentiful supply of flowers, so that the heap can be renewed once in every twenty-four hours, it is advisable not to remove the suet for several days, as each day will add to the strength of the perfume it will absorb; but when the supply falls off, the suet must be peeled off the plates and broken up, and placed in a bottle of alcohol. At the end of about a fortnight, if this bottle has been kept air-tight and shaken gently once every day, the perfume will have left the suet and transferred itself to the alcohol, which may be poured off through a strainer and bottled ready for immediate use.

(Continued on page 1075)

A Floral Clock

FLOWERS have been made into all sorts of devices; they have been planted out in the shape of anchors, stars, crescents, crowns, initials and so forth until we began to

imagine that the gardeners had already come to the end of their inventive ability, and that flower gardens in fancy shapes, which, after all are dreadfully inartistic, would become a thing of the past.

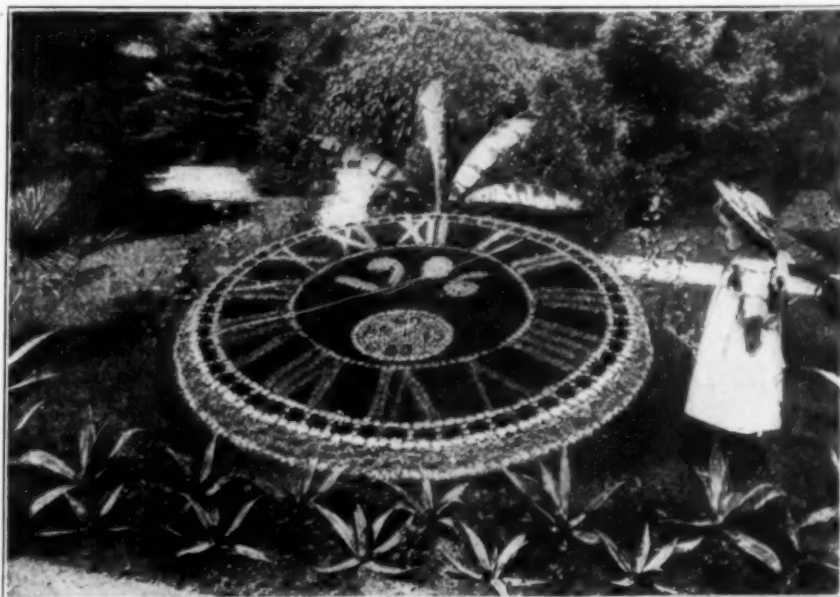
But a Swiss gardener has carried off the palm for ingenuity, and the clock in the Kurgarten, at Interlaken, a resort greatly frequented by travelers visiting the Bernese Oberland, is a very interesting floral novelty.

And strangest thing of all, if by any chance you leave your watch at home when you

visit this garden and want to know the time of day, all you have to do is to look at the flower clock and the plants will tell you. As can be plainly seen by our illustration, different colored flowers

are used to make the dial which shows the hours and the minutes and seconds as well. A mechanism in a metal case, placed in the middle of the clock, moves the hands so that they keep correct time.

This sort of a garden is of course not at all suitable for private grounds, but would be most interesting and attractive and really useful also if placed in some of the public parks or gardens in this country, on the lawn in front of a summer hotel, or the grounds of a country club at some seashore or mountain resort.



A FLORAL CLOCK THAT REALLY TELLS THE TIME

The Girl on the Cover

By LUCY M. BLANK



"Do you hear me, you fat, lazy, old thing? What am I to do to get a little filthy lucre, I wonder? Filthy! I shouldn't say that when it has power to buy such dainty shirt waists and things."

She was stroking the cat, and happening to notice her ringless little left hand, she gave a quick gasp of alarm, then laughed. "Do you know, Smutty, I had forgotten that I am once more a free woman," she said; "no longer tied to a selfish animal who calls himself a man!"

Smutty remained quite unresponsive, so Peggy slowly got to her feet again. She was a dainty little piece of goods, with fluffy, reddish-gold hair and great, innocent dark-blue eyes. Her surroundings did not show any evidence of lack of money—indeed, the fresh little room was the very picture of luxury. Peggy's charming little self was clad in one of these "simple-looking summer gowns," which so utterly belie their appearance to the uninitiated.

She was an orphan and had no one to guide her somewhat erratic footsteps but an extremely fond and foolish old aunt, who lived with her in her dainty suburban home.

Peggy roved restlessly about the room, a cross little frown on her pretty face.

"It is extremely annoying," she said to herself. "I really haven't a decent stitch to wear, and I am so horribly in debt that I can't borrow any more money. It is two months yet till my next allowance is due, and the old screws won't give me a cent before then. Oh, Auntie," as the old lady entered the room, "tell me how I am to get some new clothes to go to Newport next month."

"My dear Peggy, you need absolutely nothing. I am sure your things will compare very favorably with Agnes Macklyn's."

"Oh, perhaps you think so, but yesterday I saw one of the sweetest linen frocks you could imagine, and I need heaps of shirt waists and belts and things; I simply can't go if I don't get them!" and she amused herself by pulling the shade violently up and down.

"Do sit down and be quiet, Peggy. You are a dreadful fidget!"

"I suppose breaking the shade won't do me any good. I couldn't make a frock out of it, though it is linen. You are an old dear, Auntie, but you are dreadfully unsympathetic."

"Well, dear," said the old lady somewhat wistfully, "I don't care about your going to Newport with those Macklyns at all. The son is a very wild sort of young man, and I think Harold had every right to be angry with you for thinking of it, Peggy."

Peggy's fingers were in her ears.

"I won't listen, Auntie, so you may spare your breath. Harold behaved abominably, and it is very mean of you all to be so down on Wilfred Macklyn. He is a very nice young man, and I mean to cultivate him," she concluded defiantly.

"Well, I suppose, dearie, you must have your own way, but you should certainly think twice about spoiling your life for the sake of a trip to Newport. You can go another time—"

"Yes, but it will be so jolly going with the Macklyns, and I wouldn't give in to Harold Densmore for anything," and Peggy, lifting a magazine, threw herself into her chair again with rather a woe-begone sigh.

Presently she began to speak again. Aunt Mary had gone to sleep and paid no attention.

"Why was I not born clever? Here is the very thing—The editor offers a prize of one hundred dollars for the best design for the cover of the summer number of the 'Tuxedo Magazine.' Now, why can't I draw? That was one good point Harold had. He could sketch beautifully."

Her glance rested on a charming little water-color of herself in a fluffy pale-blue dress and soft, wavy hat. It stood on a little table in a pretty silver frame. An instant and Peggy was on her

feet, vigorously shaking her poor old aunt till she awoke with her cap all askew and her glasses on the floor.

"My dear," she remonstrated.

"I've got it! I've got it!" cried Peggy, dancing round the room and waving the picture gleefully aloft.

"Yes, I know you have, though I can't think why you didn't send it back with Harold's other presents," said the wondering old lady, thinking her niece had taken leave of her senses.

"I forgot about it. Providence guides the widowed and the fatherless!" Then Peggy descended to the depths again. "I do believe I am too late! This 'Tuxedo' has been in the house for ages."

A hurried look at the first page reassured her, and she explained her project to Miss Harvey, who, when she grasped it, was perfectly horrified.

"My dear child, everybody will know you. It is dreadful! You will be on every news-stand in the country."

"Well, well," said Peggy, with sublime indifference, "people who know me will just say, 'How like Peggy Travers! Rather too nice-looking, of course!' and people who don't know me will say, 'What a lovely girl!' Besides, perhaps I shan't get it."

"What will Harold say?" said Miss Harvey faintly. "Peggy—"

"Mr. Harold Densmore will not be consulted, neither now nor on any future occasion," observed Miss Travers sweetly. "Help me to get it out of this frame, Auntie, like an old dear, for tomorrow is the last day for sending in."

For a week Peggy lived in a state of semi-subdued excitement. She had accepted the invitation to go to Newport with her friends, and had twice been in town to admire covetously the blue linen dress. She had met Harold Densmore in Fifth Avenue as she came out of a shop, and vouchsafed him a frigid bow. Afterward she felt a little sorry she had not spoken to him. After all, they might be friends, though she could never marry him now. A man who could show himself to be so horribly jealous and selfish about a thing like that—well, it is a good thing she had found it out before and not after marriage. Her proud little heart would not let her acknowledge even to herself how much she missed the splendid young fellow, who had been her sweetheart from childhood. However, she met Wilfred Macklyn directly afterward, and he filled up the afternoon nicely.

At the end of that week she received a communication from the editor of the "Tuxedo Magazine."

"He would like to have an interview with Miss Travers, and hoped that four o'clock that afternoon would suit her."

"The old dear!" she exclaimed, as she threw the note across the table to her aunt.

"My dear, he doesn't say that you have won the prize," said Miss Harvey dubiously.

"No, of course, he doesn't say it, but what else in the wide world could he want with me? Don't you see, the dear man wants to pay me the money into my own hands. Perhaps he will ask me to design all the covers for his magazine in future. Isn't it a joke?"

At three o'clock, arrayed in her best and looking her sweetest, Peggy boarded a train for town. Many admiring glances were cast on her by the way, for her dainty little figure in the neat white serge gown was truly a pleasing picture.

To occupy the time, she planned out the spending of that hundred dollars, and had laid it out to the last cent by the time she reached the editorial office of the "Tuxedo Magazine."

"I do hope the dear old man" (Peggy had a rooted conviction that all editors are old) "won't take long to give me the money, for I would so like to get my shopping done this afternoon."

She smiled sweetly on the office boy, who promptly lost his heart to her, and presently found herself confronting the awe-inspiring individual, the editor.

Then Peggy received a surprise. He was not at all the sort of man you could comfortably think of as an "old dear," as she

(Continued on page 1076)



How Linen is Made

By ELEANOR B. CLAPP

THE making of linen is one of the most ancient of crafts. Thousands of years ago, before the great pyramids were built, Egypt was famous for her flax and exported the

cloth made from it to every port of the Mediterranean, which then comprised about all the known world. The earliest mention of flax by any author occurs in the account of the plague of hail, one of the plagues which Moses brought upon the Egyptians because they would not let the chosen people go. (Exodus ix: 31.) The Bible is full of references to the making of linen. King Solomon brought horses out of Egypt and linen yarn. In Isaiah mention is made of "that work in fine flax," which was the principal employment of the Egyptians; in Joshua we are told that Rahab concealed the Hebrew spies "with the stalks of flax, which she had laid in order upon the roof;" and in Proverbs is the much-quoted reference to the virtuous woman who "seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands."

The wrappings of the Egyptian mummies were invariably of linen, and the durability of this antique fabric is shown by the fact that, though it was woven two or three thousand years ago, portions of it are strong and in fairly good condition to-day.

According to Herodotus the clothes of the Egyptians were almost always of linen. He says that they had long linen shirts or robes, fringed at the bottom, and that this fringe was made of the thrums or the ends of the webs; and the ancient writer must have been correct, for thrums used for this purpose can be seen on many of the mummy cloths now in different museums. The Egyptian priests, of whom there was a great multitude, for this old and mysterious country was a land of temples, were obliged to dress in either linen or cotton, for wool was deemed a profane attire, not suitable for holy men. An ancient writer says, "Flax, that cleanest and best production of the field, is used not only for the inner and outer clothing of the most holy priests of the Egyptians, but also for covering sacred objects."

Except that it was woven on hand looms this ancient linen was probably made very much as it is to-day. The flax was pulled up by hand and laid in bundles in the sun to dry. It was threshed to free it from seed and the bundles were laid in the river for four or five days to rot so that the fiber might be separated easily. It was then stacked up to dry and

finally hackled, spun into thread and woven into both fine or coarse cloth. Sometimes these were plain and sometimes they had curious figures woven with gaily colored threads.

Through the succeeding centuries linen was grown and woven in much the same way wherever the climate was suited to the production of flax and wherever the people were sufficiently civilized to indulge in any sort of arts and crafts. With the introduction of machinery, cotton, on account of its cheapness, almost superseded linen as an article of clothing, but the latter retained and still retains its popularity for table and bed linen. To have a good supply of beautifully patterned table cloths of Irish damask is the ambition of every good housekeeper to-day. For it is well known that the very best damasks are manufactured in Ireland, which, by reason of its damp, moist climate, is peculiarly well fitted for their production. The flax can be raised there to equal if not to excel any country in the world, and the water possesses some peculiar property that makes it unrivaled for bleaching. So it often happens that

large quantities of linen manufactured in other countries are sent to Ireland to be bleached.

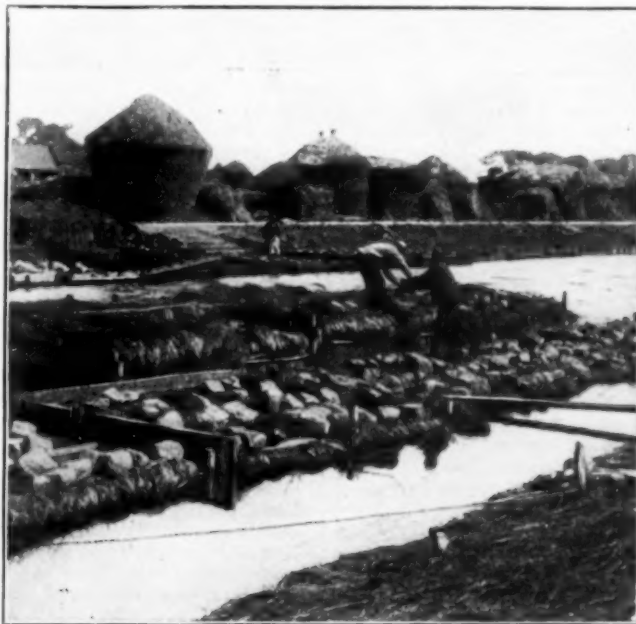
A field of Irish flax in flower, with its thickly growing, long, gracefully drooping stems tipped with their delicate blue bells that sway in every breeze and seem always on the point of ringing out some message from the fairies, is one of the prettiest sights in the world. When the Irish crop of flax is ripe it is pulled up by hand, just as the ancients used to do, though in

Australia and parts of this country it is machine mowed like grain. This flax is then buried in natural bogs, that abound in every part of Ireland, or in ponds, for the process of rotting, or retting as it is technically called. This takes any time from ten days to two weeks, according to the weather and the condition of the flax. In Belgium the flax is put to rot in a slow running river at Courtrai, which system is said to be superior to the Irish and gives the Belgian flax a world-wide reputation. But in Ireland the government very sensibly refuses to allow the rivers to be used for this purpose.

When the flax is taken from the water it is spread out on the

grass to dry. This early stage of the manufacture of linen is not a beautiful process to watch or even to be within smelling

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From Stereograph. Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

FLAX SOAKING IN THE RIVER AND PILED IN STACKS ON THE BANK AT COURTRAI, BELGIUM



From Stereograph. Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

BLEACHING THE LINEN NEAR BELFAST, IRELAND

Mourning for Yonks

By ELLIS PARKER BUTLER

(Concluded from last month)

One afternoon Garrick met Van Dolsen in the post office. He drew him to one side.

"Van," he said, "you knew that my sister Emily was in Florida, didn't you?"

"Why, yes," said Van Dolsen, "so I did. How's she? Climate helping her health any? Hope you hear good news."

Garrick nodded.

"Fine," he said, "she's picking up wonderfully."

He paused and felt in his pocket, drawing out a letter.

"I wrote her about your loss, Van," he said, carelessly.

"She sends her sympathy."

Van Dolsen sighed ponderously.

"Poor old Yonks—" he began.

"By the way," said Garrick, hastily, "she writes that there is a Miss Van Dolsen stopping at the same hotel."

Van Dolsen dropped his woeful expression and glanced at Garrick's face questionably.

"The dickens you say!" he exclaimed.

He seemed to find something he did not like in the statement.

"My sister has not met her yet," said Garrick.

"Oh!" said Van Dolsen, with evident relief.

"But she wrote that this Miss Van Dolsen evidently has not heard of Yonks Van Dolsen's death yet," continued Garrick. "She says she isn't in mourning at all. On the contrary, she—"

"Stop!" said Van Dolsen. "Stop, Tom! Not another word. I know who she is, now. No wonder she doesn't go in mourning for him. She doesn't care whether poor old Yonks is dead or not. She—but I can't tell you why, Tom. There are some things a man can't tell. You know that. Especially when it concerns one's own family."

Garrick looked at him with a puzzled expression, and folded the letter he had just opened.

"I understand," he said, slowly.

Van Dolsen turned away, but at the door he paused, and returned to Garrick.

"Tom," he said, seriously, "if your sister should write anything more on—the subject of Yonks, just keep it to yourself until the first of the month, will you?"

He winked and grinned.

"Until the first of the month," he repeated; Garrick nodded.

On the 20th the town temporarily forgot Yonks, for Miss Hetty Arsdale was that day married, and left, in a shower of rice and sincere tears, for Scotland; but on the 21st Yonks was again the one great topic. Miss Garrick had written a long letter to her friend, Miss Mowry. Miss Garrick had met the Miss Van Dolsen who was wintering in Florida, and before the day was over everyone in Wighamton, except Van Dolsen, knew what she had written.

As Van Dolsen solemnly walked the main street his friends looked at him and grinned. At first he felt at the back of his collar to see if his tie had slipped up in the back. Later he glanced curiously into the mirrors made by the store windows to see if his face was smutted. Finally he went into the Continental Hotel barber shop and examined himself carefully in the long mirror there. He did not notice Tom Garrick lying in one of the barber chairs until the barber tilted the chair upright, and Garrick grinned at him from a collar of towel.

"Hello, Dick!" he exclaimed, "you look disturbed."

Van Dolsen frowned.

"Tom," he said, "I can't help thinking of poor Yonks—"

Garrick smiled. The barber was rubbing his hair vigorously in white suds.

"Yes," he said, "poor old Yonks! We all feel for you, Van. It's hard to die. Cut down in one's youth, leaving a loving relative like you!"

He spoke jerkily, for the barber was doing his full duty.

"Such a shock, too," he continued.

"These sudden deaths jar a fellow so. They come so unexpectedly. You never know who you are going to mourn for next. Whether—"

Van Dolsen came and stood beside him.

"Whether," said Garrick, "it will be crêpe for Marc Antony. Or Moses. Or Noah. Or Adam."

"Tom," said Van Dolsen, "what do you mean?"

Garrick, released by the barber, laughed and felt his chin and cheeks.

"Poor Yonks!" he said. "Poor Yonks."

Van Dolsen laughed too.

"How is your sister?" he asked, and then they both laughed.

"Fine as silk," said Garrick. "She's well acquainted with Miss Van Dolsen now. She wrote full particulars to Miss Mowry. Says Miss Van Dolsen was surprised at first to hear of Yonks' death. Couldn't place Yonks, somehow. Then she got out that genealogy your wife compiled and she says the only Yonks she could find in it was certainly dead enough, because he had been dead since 1679."

Van Dolsen began to whistle. He took his pocket-knife from his right vest pocket and opened the small blade. He carefully ripped the crêpe band from his hat and dropped it gently into the open barrel stove, where a coal fire glowed.

"Tom," he said, "it was a strain on me to mourn for that dear departed ancestor. I couldn't seem to get into the proper spirit. He was dead all right and he was a Van Dolsen all right, but I couldn't feel a pang. I guess it was because he was so extremely dead. When an ancestor has been dead over two centuries a man has to be a first-class professional mourner to do him justice, and I'm a rank amateur!"

"Dick," he said, "what did you do it for?"

"Well, now, Tom," replied Van Dolsen, "I am an amateur, and I know it, and I thought it would do me good to practise up a little. Yonks didn't mind it."

He would say no more, and for two days Wighamton was obliged to endanger its brain in making wild conjectures. It finally decided that either Mrs. Van Dolsen had been suffering from mental unbalance or that she had raised her ancestor worship to unimagined heights; in which case she would probably go right down the list of dead Van Dolsens, giving to each a year of mourning. The spiteful merely said that she knew mourning was becoming to her and that she made an opportunity for it by resurrecting Yonks and burying him again.

On the second day Van Dolsen dropped into Garrick's office.

"Tom," he said, when he had shut the door, "I've been thinking this thing over, and I guess it will be annoying to Mrs. Van if she comes back and has to do all the explaining. In fact, I don't see how she can explain, and she wouldn't come back unless she could, and I certainly want her to come back."

"Certainly," said Garrick, "we all do. Can't get along without her."

"So I guess I'll explain," said Van Dolsen.

He thought awhile to get his explanation in the proper order.

"Elizabeth is a very good woman," he said presently.

"She's the best woman I know. No one knows all the good she does quietly."

"We know some of it," said Garrick.

"You know how proud Hetty Arsdale is," Van Dolsen continued. "Proud as tacks. Funny girl, too; she'd take things no one had any use for, but nothing she thought anyone could use. Elizabeth was so sorry for her when she heard of the engagement. The poor girl hadn't proper clothes, and no way to get them, and no one would have dared suggest an outfit as a gift."

"I know," Garrick agreed.

"Elizabeth is a wonder!" said Van Dolsen. "That's what I call her, a wonder! What did she do? She figured it out that if someone went into mourning, and if that someone had a lot of un-mournful clothes, then that someone wouldn't have any use for them, and Hetty would be willing to take them. But no one was likely to go into mourning. So Elizabeth went to work and laid in a stock of clothes, over and under, and all sorts. And then she killed off old Yonks again."

He paused, and Garrick sat slowly nodding his head to express his approval and understanding.

"Van," he said, "that wife of yours is a brick!"

Van Dolsen winked and grinned.

"Well," he laughed, "she's a Van Dolsen, isn't she?"

For the Girl

The Newest Fashions in

THERE is no more glorious exercise than horseback-riding and one that is of more benefit to both mind and body. A stiff gallop in the cool of the early morning, or a more leisurely gait in the afternoon on an easy-paced horse along a tree-hung country road, not only makes life well worth living, but a joy forever.

There is no costume more cool, comfortable and smart-looking than one of the new linen riding-habits. Linen in the natural color and linen crash are being used more and more every season for this purpose. Models in linen are made with either the side or cross-saddle skirt and coats are usually in the fitted English cutaway or box styles. Our illustration on the right-hand side of the page shows a suit of linen crash made with a cross-saddle skirt that is cut in the most approved tailor fashion and hangs very gracefully. It is made with a detachable front gore that can be buttoned on for walking. The coat is cut with a double-breasted box front adorned with four big white pearl buttons. The sleeves



are made in regulation coat style and can be plainly completed or finished with cuffs, as desired.

Brown kid riding boots and brown gauntlet gloves are worn with this suit, and the hat is one of the Rough Rider shapes in genuine panama.

The other habit illustrated is of dark-blue broadcloth and made with a perfect-fitting cutaway coat in long hip length. It is buttoned up the front with a row of black bone buttons and is finished in tailor style with stitching. The skirt hangs perfectly both on and off the horse and can be made either with or without the safety seam. A black sailor hat and black gauntlet gloves and boots are worn with this costume.

Both these habits can be made up perfectly at home by using McCall Patterns Nos. 1535-9784 for the broadcloth habit and Nos. 1060-9412 for the one made of linen.

In addition to broadcloth and linen, English serge, cheviot, vicuna, Oxford mixtures or khaki are also used for making riding habits.

Who Rides

Habits, Gloves and Boots

A woman can be the personification of grace or she can look extremely awkward when riding horseback—everything depends on whether she holds herself well or badly. Her "seat" on the saddle is very important. She must sit facing absolutely front, head erect, shoulders squared, chest thrown out and back perfectly straight. She must

balance well, swaying and bending from the waist with the motion of the horse as gracefully as a flower in the breeze. Never once must she lose this position by slouching forward, flopping to one side or the other, dropping one shoulder or twisting the body sidewise.

She must be very careful to hold her elbows close to her sides, her feet parallel with the horse's body and close to it and her hands never higher than her waist. If out of doors she can watch her shadow on the side of the barn or a high fence, or if in a riding school, she can look at her reflection in the mirror to see if she is sitting erect, for correct poise counts above everything else in graceful riding.

The reins should always be held in the left hand and

the whip in the right, but the right should always be in readiness to assist if need be. The left rein should run over the third joint of the forefinger of the left hand and the right rein run between and in the middle of the second and third fingers of the same hand. If a curb rein is used, the loop of the curb should be put between the first and second fingers, so that in an emergency she can grasp it separately and pull it taut instantly. The reins should be kept perfectly even and only tight enough to feel the horse's mouth without actually pulling it.

In tightening the reins draw them through the fingers of the left hand by means of the right hand placed behind it; at the same moment push the left hand forward and let the reins slip through the fingers while carefully retaining their relative positions. To stop the horse, the reins should be seized with the right hand in front of the left and pulled up. These little points may appear unimportant, but they have much to do with both comfort and safety in riding.



BROADCLOTH RIDING HABIT

English cutaway coat and side-saddle skirt. This habit can be made from McCall Patterns Nos. 1535-9784, shown on pages 1067 and 1069.



RIDING HABIT OF LINEN CRASH

Box-coat and divided skirt. This habit can be made from McCall Patterns Nos. 1060-9412, shown on page 1067.

Children's

Summer

IF you go with mama and papa to the seashore this summer you will have great fun paddling I know. And while you are about it, why not make a collection of shells and seaweed?

Before you start in it is wise to tuck up your petticoats firmly or put on a wading suit and take off your shoes and stockings, and set off prepared to make the best of wet sands and slippery rocks. It is always best to go collecting when it is nearly low tide, and after a storm one is invariably certain of finding more shells than on a calm day.

You must look through the lines of drift and pick about in the crevices of the rocks, shake the tangled seaweed, and turn over the big loose stones on the beach. It is a good plan to get the specimens alive if you can, as then you are able to find out in some degree what sort of creatures inhabit these shells, and then the shell of the living specimen is always much handsomer than the worn and empty one.

You will find seaweed in little pools of water that are left among the rocks by the outgoing tide and sometimes it is thrown up on the beach by the waves. If you put it in a bowl of water when you get home it will straighten out beautifully and you can place it on a piece of pasteboard to dry and it will look quite pretty. Why not see how many different kinds you can get?

And then, while you are at the seashore, if you can get father or big brother to teach you to swim, you will have learned something that will be useful all your life. First of all I would suggest that you get hold of a frog, if you can, put him in a basin of water and watch his actions. These are the actions you must imitate in order to swim properly; and though perhaps you may not be flattered by being compared to a frog, yet I am quite sure you will be able to learn a great deal from this creature. I once knew a girl who used to practise these motions by lying on her chest on an ordinary round music stool. She said it greatly helped her when she did eventually start in and take swimming lessons, so perhaps some of you may be inclined to imitate her.



Page

Holidays

Swimming in salt water is very much easier than in fresh, for the salt water is buoyant, and you can more easily keep afloat. The first thing to do is to get your mother to provide you with a suitable bathing suit; if you are clever, perhaps you can make your dress for yourself from a McCall Pattern, and the nicest material you can buy is brilliantine or alpaca.

The best way to start your swimming is to get your big brother to go with you and walk out until the water reaches up to your chest, and then turn around and face the shore. Do not be afraid of sinking if you lose your balance, but rest assured that the water is quite capable of supporting you if you keep cool and do not scream or throw your hands up in the air, for then you will be bound to sink.

As long as you remain flat upon your back and let your head rest upon the water as if it were a cushion, with the face looking upward, you will be quite safe, although every breath you take will make you rise an inch and sink an inch, but you will never sink so low that the water will come over your eyes and mouth; your ears will of course be covered by the water, but when you have got over the first unpleasantness you will not mind that a bit, but be sure you extend your arms on either side and breathe freely; a slight motion of the hands will keep you in the proper position. This, of course, is only floating. Now let us talk about the more energetic proceeding of swimming.

When you have become convinced that the water can hold you up by floating during the first two or three baths you take, walk out until the water reaches just above your waist, face the shore and fall gently forward, keeping your head and neck perfectly upright, the chest inflated and the feet thrown out; then will come your first difficulty—you will just hate to raise your feet from the bottom. Do not throw your feet out too suddenly unless you would like a trip to the bottom, but when withdrawing the legs, stretch them out and strike forward with the arms at the same time, in the manner of Mr. Frog.

"Lion," a True Story for the Little Ones

ONE of my best friends was a big St. Bernard dog named Lion. He lived in the country and his master owned some flour mills a mile from the village. So every day Lion would go to the post office for the letters and papers and bring them safely to his master.

The post office was in one of those dear old-fashioned country shops where all sorts of things are sold—needles, cottons, groceries, shoes, toys and candy.

If the postmistress was busy when Lion entered the shop, he would lie down on the floor and wait patiently till she had leisure to attend to him; but if he was kept waiting longer than he thought right, he would rap gently on the floor with his tail, and if that had not the desired effect, he would rise, giving a loud yawn, which seldom failed to draw attention to himself.

"Well, Lion, have you come for the letters?" the postmistress would say; and when she had securely tied them into a packet, he would take them in his mouth and at once trot off for home, and it would not be well for anyone who tried to take them from him.

I have often met him, and he seemed always very friendly and willing to accompany me in my rambles. But one day I thought it was not gentlemanly of him to let me carry my basket myself. I told him so, and offered him the basket. He took it, wagging his tail politely, and then turned round in the direction of the mill and trotted off. "No, no, Lion!" I said. "You are not to take it home. Give it to me, sir"; and I tried to get hold of it, but a low growl warned me that he did not intend

to be interfered with. There was nothing to do but to follow him all the way to the mill, where we were met by the foreman, who took it from him, and explained that people often gave notes to Lion, and that he had been trained not to give them up to anybody except to him or to his master.

But going for the mail is not all that Lion could do by any means. "He feeds the cat at twelve o'clock every day," I was told. "Won't you stay and see him do it now? It is nearly the time for it." I said I should like to see him do it, and I waited till the clock struck twelve. Then, without being told to do it, Lion took up a jar by a string handle, which had been put on for the purpose, and trotted away to the farm near. The farmer's wife filled the jar with milk for him, and he presently returned carrying it so carefully that not a drop was spilled.

Pussy was waiting for him, and she rubbed her soft sides against his legs, purring loudly to express her pleasure. He put down the jar and lay quietly down to watch her while she enjoyed her repast.

When she had finished the milk she sat down in pussycat fashion and proceeded to clean her paws, but Lion made a sudden spring at her, and rolled her over in the flour with which the floor was thickly covered. And then such a game of romp followed. Helter skelter, all over the place they raced, playing "hide and seek" and "catch me," till Pussy was tired out and ran to the top of a pile of corn sacks to rest and clean her bedoured fur coat in peace, when Lion turned quietly to follow his master home to dinner.

The Art of

SMOCKING has been revived again and is once more the very height of fashion. This decoration is simple and easy to make and is remarkably effective for children's frocks or for ornamenting ladies' fancy waists or skirts, and provides a welcome novelty to take the place of shirring, of which we have nearly all grown tired during the last few years.

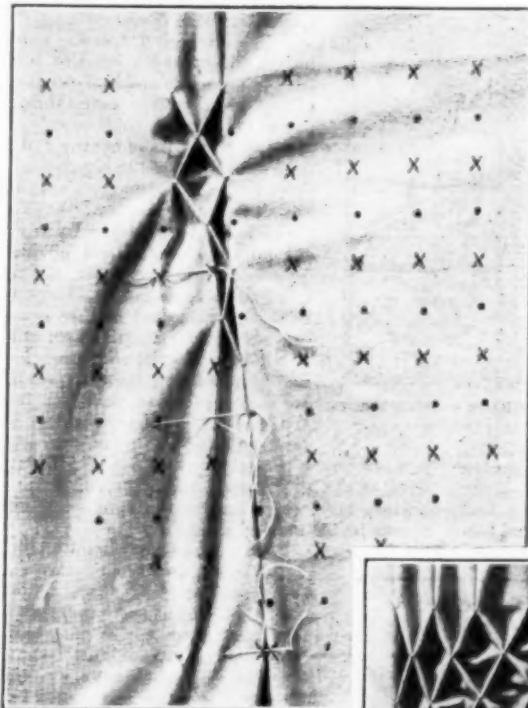
If a garment is to be adorned with smocking it must be cut exactly as full as if it is to be shirred. Then it must be marked off as illustrated, in spaces three-quarters of an inch apart. Take great care to have the spaces even. Then catch corresponding markings in first and second row together lengthwise with two or three small stitches, using only a single thread; do not break thread between smocking, but pass invisibly underneath. Connect second and third row as described above, catching the center of each space in the second row. Connect third and fourth row same as first and second and proceed in this manner until the smocking is finished. The spaces for the smock-

ing can be easily marked off with chalk or lines of thread or the material can even be creased in lines and then the dots made on the lines three-quarters of an inch apart to show where the fabric is to be caught together to give the honeycomb effect.

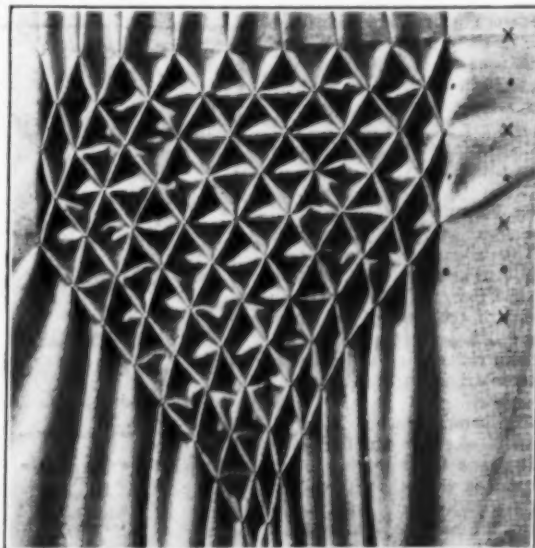
Another very easy way to mark any garment for smocking is to take a piece of perforated cardboard, such as is used for working mottoes in cross-stitch, etc. Get the sort with rather coarse perforations and then cut out with the small blade of a sharp knife or punch out with the end of a sharp scissors a number of holes at equal distances apart, leaving four or five perforations between the holes. The cardboard can then be placed on the material and the dots marked on the goods through the holes with a sharp-pointed bit of chalk or a pencil. So much for plain smocking, but that by no means finishes the subject. There are all sorts of delightful designs for fancy smocking as well. To make a fancy smocked yoke, commence with three rows of outline stitch close together. Then work a lattice pattern close under last row, and work sloping downward, and keeping the thread on the left side of your needle for ten stitches, then change, keep the thread to the right, and work ten stitches sloping upward, so that the last stitch comes right up to last row. Continue ten stitches down, then ten stitches up to the end of row.



CHILD'S FROCK WITH A SMOCKED YOKE AND SLEEVES. MCCALL PATTERN NO. 1590



PART OF THE YOKE MARKED FOR SMOCKING



SHOWING HOW SMOCKING CAN BE RUN TO A POINT

Smocking

2d and 3d rows—Just the same, worked close under one another.

4th row—Commence three-quarters of an inch below last row and work ten stitches sloping upward (this ought to reach the downward point of last row), then ten stitches down and ten up again.

5th and 6th rows—The same worked close under one another. Continue like this until the work is the required depth, then commence the filling in.

Commence in the middle of the first lattice pattern and work one stitch, then in the next pleat just a shade lower, then change your thread to the right side of the needle, and take up the 4th pleat in a line with this, then the next pleat right up against the outline rows. Slip the needle through, and bring it out again the other side of these rows; in the 5th pleat from the center take up the 4th from the center in a line with this, then the 3d right up to the straight line of outline along the top. Take the next in a line with this, but changing the thread to the

left; the next a shade lower; next again in a line but change the thread to the right; next a shade higher, then again in a line with that, changing back to the left; down again to the cross rows, then through and out again the other side of these cross rows, and work on in the same way, following the pattern exactly.

For the other half of the filling in, work in the same way, always working toward the center and then out again to the edge.

Each row is worked alike until all are filled in.

Finish with three rows of outline stitch worked straight across the bottom.

For very filmy materials, china silk and the like, smocking makes a very rich trimming. It is also a good way to treat the fullness of skirts, making a sort of yoke of this pleating some distance below the waist and in graduated length. If this is done the smocking should extend below the hips on the side, reach a point in front and be shorter at the back.

A pretty and rich addition can be made to a smocked waist by setting beads here and there with the stitches. This can be done as fancy directs, but a design would better be adopted. For instance, in the pattern described, the outer row of the diamond-shaped figure could have a small bead set in with

every other stitch and a large one could be put in the middle of the center figure.

What with the beads and the smocking, fancy waists can be made very elaborate this season. Chiffon lends itself particularly well to smocking, as does also crêpe de Chine.

Smocking is particularly smart for children's frocks and makes the most charming decoration.

The Menu

NOWADAYS kings and queens live quite simply as far as eating and drinking are concerned. The daily menu of many royal tables is not half as elaborate as that served in many of our great hotels or in the homes of some of our multi-millionaires. This is especially the case at the Palace at Madrid, where the young King and Queen, the infant Prince of the Asturias and the Dowager Queen Christina, the mother of the King, live as simply as the intricacies of Spanish etiquette will allow them to.

At the dinner at the Palace in the evening there is generally some English dish in honor of the Queen. The menu is not a very extensive matter when it is not a state banquet. We are able here to reproduce the menu of a recent dinner at the Palace, which, it is seen, is printed in Spanish, and is of the simplest description, beginning with barley soup, fried fish roe à la Spain, fish à la Andalusia, filets of veal with rice, assorted vegetables, roast chicken and pudding.

The King has been often heard laughingly to say that he could make a good omelet, and, to repeat the report of one who is an *habitué* of the royal home, the following is the recipe which His Majesty suggests, and which goes by the name of the King's omelet: Fry in butter little pieces of chicken and tender meat until they are browned. Remove from the fire, and after turning the beaten-up eggs in the frying-pan, place the chicken and meat upon them as the omelet is turning. Fry to a golden hue, and then serve.

Like her royal grandmother, the English Queen of Spain is an early riser, and the breakfast with the King is a very pleasant time for the young couple. The breakfast is quite English, and justice is done to the ham, roast beef, eggs, etc., which are put before the young sovereigns, as they have good appetites. After his cigarette, with which King Alfonso concludes the meal, on days when pleasure must give way to business, he repairs to his state duties, and, to quote Señor Victor Espinós, the Queen, like any ordinary Spanish lady, foregoes seeing her husband till luncheon time. But by rising early the Queen is oftentimes able to carry out the long program of duty and pleasure with Alfonso XIII., which would otherwise demand two days instead of one. At 6.30 in the morning the royal couple were skimming one day across the country in their motor-car to have a glimpse of the queen mother and her daughter and son-in-law as they stopped at the station of La Losa on their way to San Sebastian, and they were back in time for the official duties of the reception of the ministers at luncheon, etc.; and those over, they walked to the tennis courts.

Young Queen Victoria is very fond of children and oversees every detail of her baby's toilette. Then she usually pays a morning visit to the queen mother, who plays an important part in the Palace. The luncheon is generally taken with the rest of the royal family; and if the King is going shooting, Queen Victoria often visits some religious institution of mercy or drives on the Castellana with the queen mother.

Moreover, the young Queen is much occupied at home in working for the poor, and when a priest draws her attention to any object of charity, he is sure that he will receive the royal sympathy and help. The young Queen's crochet work, which she takes up in leisure moments, is the admiration of many Spanish ladies, and as the objects so deftly wrought by the royal fingers are gen-



THE YOUNG KING AND QUEEN ENJOYING A PICNIC IN THE SIERRA MOUNTAINS

erally useful gifts for the poor, Spanish women will soon learn that such an occupation is more sensible than making clothes for the doll, which still plays an important part in the lives of many grown-up ladies.

The English five-o'clock tea

has become quite an institution in the Royal Palace. The King generally returns from his shooting at this time, and when he has been accompanied in the Casa de Campo by his aunt, the Infanta Isabel, and his brother-in-law, the Infante Ferdinand of Bavaria, it is quite a family gathering, for the queen mother and the Infanta Maria Teresa generally join the young sovereigns at this time.

Queen Victoria's love of music

is a great resource to her, and in the evenings the King, who is proficient in pianoforte playing, likes to listen to his young wife as she renders her old favorite pieces on the piano, on which instrument she is like her mother, Princess Henry of Batten-

berg, a skilled performer. It will be recalled that Princess Henry played very often to her mother, Queen Victoria, whose constant companion she was.

The King and Queen are both devoted to horses and indeed to outdoor life generally, and in the photograph published on this page we see the young royal couple entertaining their friends in one of the woody hillside resorts. The snow-capped mountain-tops of the environs of Madrid are visible from such parts of the city as the Lista. As the public is not admitted to the Casa de Campo without a permit from the Chamberlain of the Palace, the people of Madrid would never see their Queen if she did not sometimes drive in the town, which she occasionally does now, but at first the shock of the bomb disaster on her wedding day was too great to be easily overcome; and for many, many weeks the royal bride felt stunned with the horror of having found herself surrounded with death and agony, and her own wedding dress and shoes stained with blood. But it was even this tragedy which made the hearts of all her people throb with sympathy for the young wife; and they look as if they would

fain ask her to protect them from the additional pressure on their lives of the increased price of bread, which is darkening their homes, and which has just caused many women to make an uproar in the bakers' shops.

The sight of the sweet face of the young Queen and the serious countenance of the youthful King seems to assure the people of their love and sympathy; and when the sovereigns are in complete possession of the state of affairs, this sympathy will doubtless be evidenced, even as the people's devotion to their sovereigns will be proved when the parliamentary polls are really put at their disposal for the election of deputies who will not only draw up programs for the abolition of the taxes on food, as it passes from the rural districts to the towns, but who will carry them out so that the children of Spain may not ask in vain for their "daily bread."

To Queen Victoria, who is so fond of children, the King's little motherless nephew and niece are a great delight; and on returning from her drive in the morning she often pays a visit to the apartment of the little "Infantes." The bonny little boy and his baby sister have learned to love their English aunt; and now she has an additional claim on her attention in the important little Infante of Bavaria, the child of the King's other sister. I say "important," for the functions in honor of the newly arrived "Infante," savored of much importance. When only two days old he was decorated with the Order of the Golden Fleece.



THE BACK OF THE MENU CARD



THE MENU OF A ROYAL DINNER AT THE PALACE IN MADRID



PUT an orange or a lemon in the jar or box with your newly made sweet cakes or cookies and you will find it will give them a delicate and delicious flavor. Dried orange or lemon peel will do the same.

When making a sauce, as soon as you see it begin to boil away from the side of the pan you may know it is cooked.

One teaspoonful of strong coffee added to the chocolate just before serving greatly improves it.

A pretty sure test of the freshness of eggs is a bath in cold water. If they float they are stale; if fresh, they will go to the bottom.

A little chloride of lime boiled in your granite saucepans will make them look like new. Rinse well after throwing out the lime water.

Keep a supply of asbestos paper in your kitchen. If the oven is too hot and the cake likely to burn at the top, put a sheet of the paper on the grate over the tin. If there is danger of burning at the bottom, put a sheet under the tin.

Cake will not stick to the pan if after buttering it you sprinkle it with flour. This takes the place of a paper lining and is much easier.

Never allow a cake to brown until it rises to its full height, which ought to be about double its bulk. If it begins to brown too soon, put paper on top or cool the oven.

Thin the eggs in making an omelet with a few tablespoonfuls of hot water instead of milk. You will find the omelet will be more tender.

When necessary to pour boiling water in a tumbler or glass cup, put a teaspoon in first and there will be no danger of cracking.

When you cook green vegetables and wish to have them look green when served, let them cook with the cover off.

If you want a spoonful of onion juice for flavoring, cut the onion in two and press it in a common lemon squeezer, kept for the purpose. If you need only a few drops, cut a slice from the onion and scrape the surface three or four times with a sharp knife, holding it over the dish you wish to flavor.

In making hash never stir with a spoon; it makes the mixture pasty. Always use a fork.

Before you fry cold potatoes, dust them with flour. They will brown better and the taste will be improved.

Breadcrumbs are always better than cracker crumbs for covering anything that has to be dipped in egg. The cracker crumbs do not brown well. Brown your stale pieces of bread in the oven and crush with a rolling-pin. Keep in glass jar, covered, until needed.

If you wish to prevent raisins, citron or currants from sinking to the bottom of your cake, have them well warmed in the oven before adding to the batter.

When taking your sponge cake from the oven, be very careful not to set it where a draught will come on it. Put it in a closed cupboard until cool. The cake is so delicate that the least cool air will cause it to fall while it is warm.

When putting a French dressing on your salad, always add the oil first; if you put the vinegar on first, the oil will not stick to the leaves.

When you boil salt hams or tongues, plunge them at once into cold water when you remove them from the boiling water. This way instantly loosens the skin, which pulls off without any trouble. Treat beets the same way.

To test whether milk has been watered, take a well-polished knitting needle and dip it into a deep vessel of milk, then withdraw it immediately. If the milk is pure some of it will adhere to the needle. If the milk has been watered, the needle will come out quite clean.

When you fry fish, and the fat gets boiling hot, before you put the fish in, sprinkle a little salt on the bottom of the pan; you may then turn the fish without breaking.

To prevent the juice of fruit pies from boiling over, sprinkle a small quantity of bicarbonate of soda over the fruit before putting on the top crust.

The best way to peel peaches is to put a few in a bowl and pour over them a pint of very hot water. Don't let them stand in it for more than a few minutes; then pour off and put on cold water for a minute or two. The skin will then roll off as easily as it does from a tomato. After peeling, cut each peach in two and pick out the stone.

Always use a porcelain or graniteware kettle in making preserves, and use a clean wooden spoon. In making your syrup, be careful not to let it burn or boil over and always skim carefully. If you have old-fashioned preserves that are not in airtight jars, and you see some mold coming on the top of them, don't mind it, as it keeps the air from the preserves and does not injure them in the least, only be very careful when you remove it to use the fruit that you do not let any of the mold get into the juice.

When you make jelly, do not pour it into cold glasses, but heat the tumblers boiling hot; you will find this aids the jelling process.

When you intend canning fruit, the first thing to do is to put a large dishpan on the back of the stove filled with lukewarm water, and put as many jars as you can in it filled with water, and while your fruit is cooking the jars will be getting very hot; also put the lids in, too. In a bowl of cold water that has a small teaspoonful of ammonia in it put the rubber rings; and if you find any that have lost their elasticity, don't use them; there is danger of the air getting through into the jar.

In canning crab-apples, leave on the stems and cook very carefully in the syrup to prevent breaking. This is a beautiful-looking fruit when preserved whole in a clear red jelly.

CRAB-APPLE PRESERVES.—Look over the fruit and select only the perfect ones, leaving the specked ones for jelly. Wash them clean and boil in clear water until tender, but not broken. Skim out and weigh. Allow one pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Some cooks get good results with three-quarters of a pound of sugar to one of fruit. Now add the sugar to the water in which the apples were cooked and boil about five minutes or until clear. Skim thoroughly and put in the fruit; simmer gently for a few minutes. If desired to add to the flavor, two whole cloves may be stuck in each apple. Seal at once, while hot, in your heated jars.

YELLOW PLUM TOMATOES.—These are preserved without sugar and used to garnish meat, salad, etc., in the winter. Choose firm, ripe fruit; plunge it, a jarful at a time, into boiling water, cover the kettle and leave it at the boiling point for six minutes. Then take out the tomatoes without breaking them and pack in a hot jar, fill with boiling water and seal. Large red tomatoes may be canned in this way, but they must be peeled.

CANNED PEACHES.—Allow for every eight quarts of fruit two pounds of sugar and three quarts of water. Make a syrup with the water and sugar, stirring until the sugar is dissolved. When boiling skim carefully. Have your peaches peeled and stoned and then pack them carefully in the hot jars, shaking a little to get the fruit well packed. Fill the jars with the boiling syrup. Now put on the glass top half-way over the jar, but do not put on the rubber ring. Set the jars in shallow tins half filled with boiling water and put them in a moderate oven, close the door, and let cook for fifteen minutes. Now take them out and fill up the jar with some of the reserve boiling-hot syrup, put on the rubber ring and seal tightly. Set the jars away out of a draught until cold and then try to give an extra turn to the top. This recipe will not make your peaches very sweet; if you like them sweeter, add more sugar. Peaches cooked this way look better than when cooked in a kettle and then dipped in

(Continued on page 1074)

Bathing Suits



9656.—Ladies' Bathing Suit (High or Low Neck, Elbow Length or Shorter Sleeves, with or without the Collars, and having a Seven-Gored Skirt Tucked or Gathered at the Top). Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



9681.—Misses' and Girls' Bathing Suit (High or Low Neck, with or without the Large Sailor or Small Turnover Collar and having a Pleated or Gathered Five-Gored Skirt). Cut in 7 sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.



9058.—Ladies' Bathing Suit (with Elbow or Short-Cap Sleeves, Round or Square Neck, and having a Seven-Gored Tucked Skirt with an Inverted Pleat at the Back). Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

BATHING suits are very smart and pretty this season, but there has not been much change in their cut and trimming from last year. On the title page is shown a very attractive group of these suits suitable for ladies, misses and children. No. 9681 is a suit of navy-blue brilliantine, trimmed with white braid. Our model is intended for a little girl, but the pattern is also cut big enough for misses' wear. The same pattern is shown again on the four-year-old child in the illustration. This time it is used without

the skirt and is made of white mohair, trimmed with red braid.

No. 9656 is a smart suit for a lady made of black mohair with a sailor collar of white and

a red silk tie. This suit is very stylish made of plain or checked taffeta silk, but of course it costs considerably more than the bathing suit just described.

Next to this is another very pretty model for a lady's bathing suit. This is made of one of the stylish checked mohairs, a white ground with dark-blue lines crossing it. The trimming consists of bands of navy blue taffeta silk.

Bands of silk, all sorts of cotton and woolen braids and pipings of silk or piqué are used to trim the suits this year, and ties of gaily colored silk are considered a very smart finish.



9693.—Child's One-Piece Play Suit or Rompers (High or Low Neck, with or without the Collar or Belt and having Full or Three-quarter Length Sleeves). Cut in 3 sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. Price, 10 cents.



1529.—Child's Play Suit or Paddlers (with Detachable Sleeves). Cut in 5 sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Price, 10 cents.



9453.—Children's Rompers. Cut in 3 sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. Price, 10 cents.



1011.—Child's Apron (with High or Low Neck). Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Price, 10 cents.



1586.—Ladies' Shirt Waist (without Lining). Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



9403.—Child's Apron (High or Low Neck with or without Sleeves and Collar). Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Price, 10 cents.



9412.—Ladies' Divided Equestrian Skirt, for Cross-Saddle Riding (with Detachable Front Gore). Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



1060.—Ladies' Jacket (with Two Styles of Collars, Sleeves Pleated or Gathered at the Top, and with or without the Cuffs and Pocket Laps). Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



9784.—Ladies' Riding Habit Skirt (with or without the Safety Seam). Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



1565.—Girls' Dress with Guimpe (Tucked or Gathered Skirt). Cut in 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Price, 15 cents.



1482.—Ladies' Work Apron and Sleeve Protectors. Cut in 3 sizes. Small corresponds with 32 and 34 inches bust measure; medium corresponds with 36 and 38 inches bust measure; large corresponds with 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 10 cents.



1473.—Child's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Price, 15 cents.

All Patterns
10 and 15c—none higher



9572.—Ladies' Shirt Waist or Slip (without a Body Lining, Full Length or Elbow Sleeves, High or Dutch neck and with a Plain or Tucked Front). Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



1351.—Misses' Shirt Waist (with a Plain or Tucked Front). Cut in 4 sizes, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years. Price, 15 cents.



1156.—Ladies' Slip or Guimpe (with High or Dutch Round or Square Neck, Two Styles of Sleeves, the Bishop Sleeve in Full or Three-quarter Length and Cuffs in either of Two Depths). Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



1582.—Ladies' Outaway Jacket (in Either of Two Lengths). Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

1556.—Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt (having Inserted Piece between Each Gore). Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



9544.—Ladies' Shirt Blouse. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

1324.—Ladies' Eight-Gored Skirt. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



1555.—Ladies' Mikado Overblouse with Guimpe. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



41 Inches



42 Inches

1538.—Ladies' Costume (with Empire or Regular Waistline). Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



1205.—Misses' Seven-Gored Skirt. Cut in 4 sizes, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years. Price, 15 cents.



41 inches

42 Inches

1567.—Ladies' Four-Gored Skirt and "Jumper," to be worn over a Guimpe. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



1116.—Ladies' Bodice and Skirt (the Bodice in either of Two Outlines and with an Attached Five-Gored Skirt in Round or Short-Round Length). Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

1156.—Ladies' Slip or Guimpe (with High or Dutch Round or Square Neck, Two Styles of Sleeves, the Bishop Sleeve in Full or Three-quarter Length and Cuffs in either of Two Depths). Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



1304.—Ladies' Shirt Waist (with Detachable suspender Breteles and Girdle). Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

1306.—Ladies' Eleven-Gored Skirt. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



1535.—Ladies' Jacket (in Either of Two Lengths). Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



1229.—Misses' Straight Kilt-Plated Skirt. Cut in 5 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years. Price, 15c.



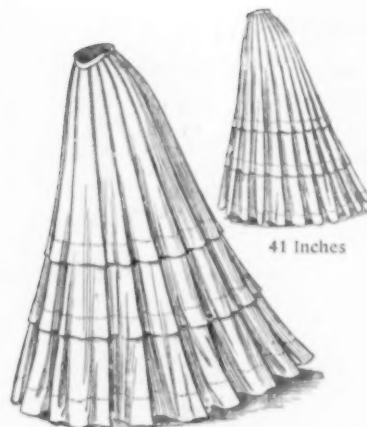
1487.—Ladies' or Misses' Bolero Jacket (with Mikado Sleeves). Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 10 cents.



1486.—Ladies' Princess Costume (having Seven Gores). Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



9139.—Misses' Five-Gored Kilt-Plated Skirt. Cut in 6 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years. Price, 15 cents.



1536.—Ladies' Seven-Gored Pleated Skirt with Nain Tucks. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

Orders for McCALL PATTERNS Filled at
236 to 246 West 37th Street, New York, or
186 to 188 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, or
1426 Howard Street, San Francisco.
Send your orders to nearest office if patterns are not sold
in your town.



1176.—Ladies' Waist. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

1190.—Ladies' Eleven-Gored Skirt. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

Fancy Work

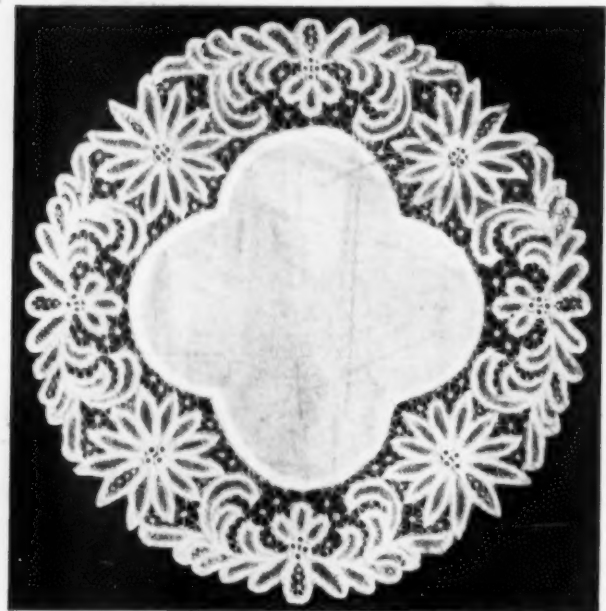
WE are showing you this month one of the new French veils that are now the very height of fashion. The veil is shown worn over the face in the photograph at the left of the illustration, but it is also very frequently worn thrown back and draped gracefully about the hat.

A veil of this same design also comes for baby's wear and it is one of the smartest and most useful presents that any woman can make to the little children of her friends as it can be worn by small infants as well as by children two or three years old. The patterns offered you are of very beautiful design and can be quite easily and quickly made.

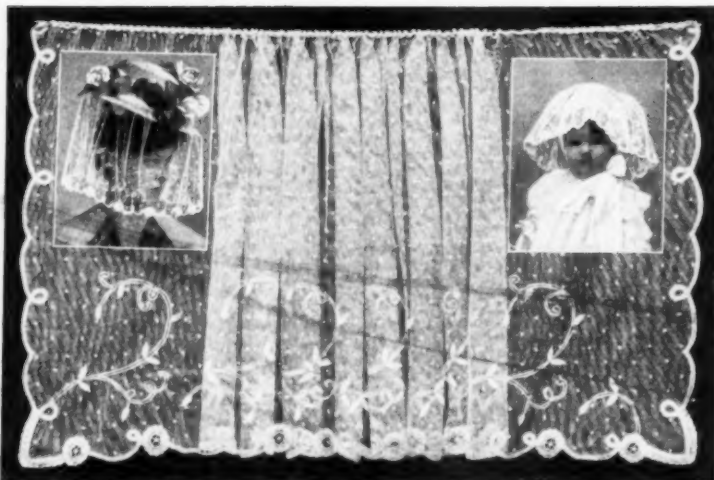
No girl or woman can have too many handkerchiefs, and if these are lace edged so much the better. Nothing could be more charming than the little *mouchoir* illustrated on this page. It has an edge of English lace of a particularly beautiful pattern and a center of fine linen, and will make a most useful addition to any woman's wardrobe or a charming Christmas or birthday present to give to a friend.

Just below this is shown a very pretty table cover or large centerpiece with a deep border of Renaissance lace. The conventional flowers displayed in the pattern are remarkably effective and very artistically grouped, while the shape of the center is very graceful.

No. 747.—PRINCESS LACE HANDKERCHIEF, size 12x12 inches. Pattern stamped on cambric, 15 cents. Pattern and material for working, including linen for center, 70 cents. We pay postage. Pattern stamped on cambric will be given free for getting 1 subscriber for McCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each. Pattern and material for working will be given free for getting 6 subscribers for McCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.



No. 750.—TABLE COVER OR LARGE CENTERPIECE, 20x20 inches, made with Renaissance Lace Braid. Pattern stamped on cambric, 30 cents. Pattern and material, including linen for center, 90 cents. We pay postage. Pattern stamped on cambric will be given free for getting 2 subscribers for McCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each. Pattern and material, including linen for center, will be given free for getting 7 subscribers for McCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.



No. 744.—LADIES' LACE VEIL. This is one of the most stylish of the season's novelties and was imported direct from Paris. It has a figure and border formed by a combination of Princess and Honiton Lace Braid and is 17 inches wide and 54 inches long. Pattern stamped on cambric, 30 cents. Pattern and material for working, including net, \$1.05. We pay postage. Pattern stamped on cambric will be given free for getting 2 subscribers for McCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each. Pattern and material for working, including net, will be given free for getting 8 subscribers for McCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.

No. 745.—BABIES' LACE VEIL. (Same Design.) All babies need veils and this is the very latest thing out. The size of this veil is 14 inches wide and 36 inches long. Pattern stamped on cambric, 20 cents. Pattern and material for working, including net, 70 cents. We pay postage. Pattern stamped on cambric will be given free for getting 1 subscriber for McCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each. Pattern and material for working will be given free for getting 6 subscribers for McCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.

Department

No. 748 is a most stylish and useful lace yoke which can either be inserted in a lingerie shirt waist or dressy lingerie or silk gown, or worn separately with any waist desired. This shows a combination of lace insertion and English lace braid. The pattern is pretty and, best of all, it can be quickly worked.

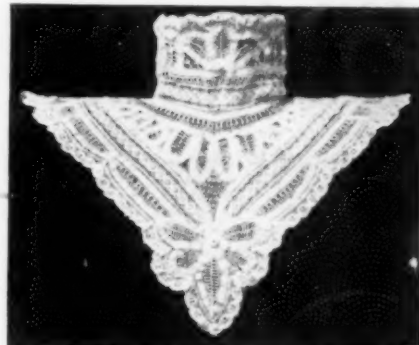
In number 746 we are showing you one of the little embroidered aprons that are now worn by almost all ladies while doing fancy work, sewing or attending to light household tasks in the afternoon. This model is so pretty and dainty that it gives a "dressed up" look to the plainest gown. An apron of this sort makes a very acceptable present.

Every woman who does lace work of any sort should send for our Guide to Lace

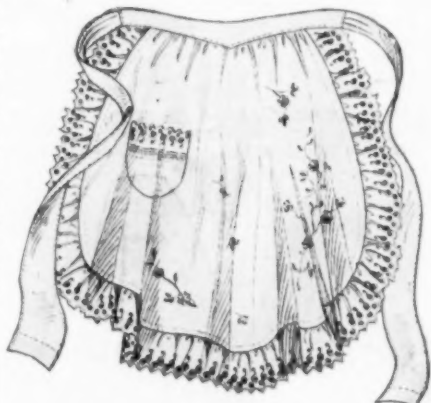
Making. This tells how to make all the fancy work shown in McCALL'S MAGAZINE, and explains all about the different stitches—the exact and easiest way of working them. It contains illustrations

showing the details of each stitch—Duchesse, Honiton, Renaissance, Flemish, Arabian, etc. It also illustrates all kinds of braids, rings and thread which are used in making fancy work. It is a great help to the experienced worker and an absolute necessity to the woman who is just beginning to learn to do fancy work. We will send this book to the readers of this magazine for six cents.

We offer many of these fancy work patterns and materials as premiums for securing subscriptions for McCALL'S MAGAZINE. See directions in Premium Department on page 1082. Illustrated price list of fancy work patterns and materials sent free on request. It tells not only the prices, but also how to get them free of expense.



No. 748.—ENGLISH LACE YOKE, intended to be inserted in a shirt waist or waist of a dressy gown. This yoke is made with a combination of Lace Insertion and fine English Lace Braid. Pattern stamped on cambric, 15 cents. Pattern and material for working, 70 cents. We pay postage. Pattern stamped on cambric will be given free for getting 1 subscriber for McCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents. Pattern and material for working will be given free for getting 6 subscribers for McCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.



No. 746.—FANCY APRON, made of Linen Lawn with Embroidered Ruffle. Pattern stamped on lawn, including ruffle, band and strings, 30 cents. Pattern and white lustré thread for working, 40 cents. We pay postage. Pattern stamped on lawn, including ruffle, band and strings will be given free for getting 2 subscribers for McCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each. Pattern and white lustré thread for working will be given free for getting 3 subscribers for McCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.

Send a postal
for our
Fancy Work
Catalogue
It is FREE

Home Remedies

FOR EARACHE.—Try dropping warm glycerine into the ears when an attack of temporary deafness comes on.

FOR BURNS.—A good remedy for burns is a strong solution of salts in water. It not only relieves pain, but helps to heal the wounds.

BLISTERED FEET.—There is nothing better for relieving blistered or burning feet than to moisten the inside of the shoe with a little whisky from time to time.

TO TREAT A SPRAIN.—The only way to properly treat a sprain is to give the strained muscle complete rest, and apply cloths wrung out of hot water to ease the pain.

A SIMPLE EMETIC.—In a case of poisoning, a doctor should always be sent for, and the patient meantime given one or two glasses of tepid water containing a tablespoonful of mustard.

FOR CRAMP.—Cramp in the calf of the leg can be stopped by stretching out the leg and putting down the heel. Cramp in the foot can be cured by separating the toes with the fingers.

HOT MILK AS A TONIC.—A cup of hot milk or very hot water is an excellent reviver for exhausted people, and should be taken by those who have had to wait so long for a meal that the appetite seems to have gone.

TO PREVENT FLESH FORMING.—A simple and effective way to prevent flesh from increasing is to avoid drinking at meals, and to take a cup of hot water an hour before each meal, exercising as much as possible during the day.

NERVOUS HEADACHE.—When the head aches from overwork or worry, apply flannel wrung out of very hot water to the back of the neck and bathe the face and temples with warm water, and then lie down for a short time if possible.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—The most stubborn cases of neuralgia are apt to yield to hot water treatment. Wherever the pain is located, there a hot water bag should be applied. The suffering part should be wrapped in a blanket, and the unfortunate patient should be put to bed and covered with more blankets, and induced to drink at least three cups of water as hot as the palate can stand. This treatment may seem severe, but it is sure to bring relief. Of course, the patient should be careful not to take cold when cooling off after this treatment.

Wedding Superstitions

THERE are many superstitions regarding marriage, and among the quaintest are the following:

The bride who dreams of fairies on the night before her wedding will be thrice blessed.

The bridegroom who carries a miniature horseshoe in his pocket will always be lucky.

The finding of a spider on the wedding gown by a bride is considered a sure token of happiness to come.

Marriages on board ship are considered unlucky. If you can't be married on dry land, remain unwed.

Never give a telegram to a bride or bridegroom on the way to the church. It is a sure omen of evil.

If a bride should by any chance see a coffin as she starts off on her wedding tour she should order the driver of the carriage to turn back and start over again. She may miss a train by doing so, but if she neglect the precaution she will rue it, for bad luck is certain to follow her.

If during the marriage ceremony the wedding ring should fall down, the bride's fate will not be an enviable one.

Last Announcement OF OUR Reduced Price Sale

Write at once for our Catalogue and Samples if you wish to take advantage of our Great Reduction Offer. During this sale, we will make to your measure a stylish Suit, Skirt, Jacket or Rain Coat at **ONE-FIFTH LESS THAN OUR CATALOGUE PRICES.**

THIS SALE WILL POSITIVELY END SEPTEMBER 14th. Orders received after September 14th will not be filled at reduced prices.

All our materials are suitable for late Summer and early Fall wear.

Simple instructions for the taking of measurements will be found in our catalogue.

WE GUARANTEE TO FIT YOU OR RETURN YOUR MONEY

\$ 6.00 Suits reduced to.....	\$ 4.80
\$12.00 Suits reduced to.....	\$ 9.60
\$18.00 Suits reduced to.....	\$14.40
\$25.00 Suits reduced to.....	\$20.00
\$ 4.00 Skirts reduced to.....	\$ 3.20
\$ 7.00 Skirts reduced to.....	\$ 5.60
\$10.00 Skirts reduced to.....	\$ 8.00
\$12.00 Skirts reduced to.....	\$ 9.60

Similar reductions on Jackets and Rain Coats.

WRITE TODAY for Summer Catalogue No. 38 and Samples of Materials. Be sure to mention the colors you prefer. We will send them free by return mail with full information regarding our Great Reduction Sale. Be sure to mention Catalogue No. 38.

OUR Fall and Winter Catalogue Ready August 21st

OUR NEW FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE WILL BE READY AUGUST 21st and will be sent free to any part of the United States. It will greatly surpass anything of the kind ever issued and will prove invaluable to the woman who desires to be correctly and becomingly dressed. It contains over 300 illustrations and descriptions of the latest New York designs. Our Reduced Price Sale does not include these Fall and Winter styles or materials.

Our new Fall Catalogue will illustrate:

SUITS Made-to-order.....	\$6.00 to \$25
SKIRTS Made-to-order.....	\$3.50 to \$12
RAIN COATS Made-to-order.....	\$9.50 to \$18

Also the following Ready-Made Goods:

Shirt-Waists	Handkerchiefs
Sweaters	Furs
Muslin Underwear	Ladies' Cloaks
Merino Underwear	Misses' Cloaks
Flannel Underwear	Children's Cloaks
Dressing Sacques	Children's Dresses

WRITE TODAY for our new Fall Catalogue No. 39 and Samples of the materials from which we make to order our Suits, Skirts, Jackets and Rain Coats. Please mention colors preferred. If you wish any of our ready-made goods, ask for Catalogue only. Be sure to mention Catalogue No. 39.

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.

223 West 24th Street, New York

Mail Orders Only.

Largest Ladies' Outfitting Establishment in the World

No Agents or Branches.



\$25

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Balance on easy
installment plan.
We save you \$100 to
\$200 on the purchase
of a piano. We have been doing
this same thing for over 50 years.

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Let us show you how you can obtain a highest grade Piano or Organ for a year's free trial before you need decide to keep it. We will send you Free the **WONDERFUL CORNISH BOOK**, the most beautiful and artistic piano and organ catalogue ever printed, showing the choicest of our 50 styles in miniature. Do not think of buying a piano or organ until you have read this book. Every intending purchaser should have it, for by following the Cornish plan you save one-half.

We give you two years credit if needed. Let us explain to you how you can buy a first-class piano as low as any dealer and why no manufacturer who sells through dealers can quote you as low prices as we do.

\$10 CASH DOWN
Balance on easy
installment plan.
Save one-half—
buy on the Cornish plan.



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"That" is the patent lock nut and screw which absolutely prevent any looseness or play in the blade joint. "That" is why Keen Kutter Shears never work loose—never spread—never make ragged cuts.

KEEN KUTTER

Scissors and Shears

always cut evenly and smoothly from heel to tip without any pressure on the handles. People who know, always ask for them by name—Keen Kutter—and see that they bear the trademark which means good service or money back.

The same guarantee goes with Keen Kutter Pocket-knives for men and women.

Keen Kutter Cutlery and Tools have been sold for nearly 40 years under this mark and motto:

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."

—R. C. Simmons.

Trademark Registered.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Inc.),

St. Louis and New York, U.S.A.

Lessons in Dressmaking

(Continued from page 1027)

Rolling collar and cuffs may be made double or single, as desired. If double they are first stitched around outer edge and then turned. The right side of collar is then sewed to neck, making the seam come on the right side. The under side of collar is then hemmed down so as to cover seam thus made. The outside edge is finished by machine stitching. If the collar and cuffs are cut single, the outside edges must be finished with a narrow facing and one or more rows of machine stitching. When collar is attached to waist, the seam should come on the right side and be covered by narrow bias binding.

When making sleeve, run two rows of shirring along upper and lower edges between crosses. Sew straight cuff to sleeve, and then stitch up seam of sleeve and cuff all at once. Apply either long or rolling cuff according to directions on pattern. This waist can be seen completely finished on page 1066.

A single glance at No. 1487, illustrated on page 1026, will tell you it is distinctly a hot-weather garment. There is almost nothing to it, and yet it has its uses. In the first place, it is very pretty, and if the figure is not too full, it is very becoming. In the second, it takes very little material. Third and last, it makes a suit of what would otherwise be the inevitable shirt waist and skirt. Strange to relate this little jacket has some warmth to it. It protects that place between the shoulders and on top of the arm where one is so apt to be sensitive to draughts.

In this pattern the sleeves and body are all cut in one piece. Just four short seams in the entire jacket. It is, of course, most suitable for a tub dress of butchers' linen or piqué or something heavy. It may be trimmed and finished in any manner preferred. A white linen made in this style was finished with a bias band of the same material in pale blue. The skirt, of course, was of white linen and a light-blue China silk shirt waist finished the costume. The effect was very good, and a change from the entire white suits, considered necessary in wash dresses. This is a very simple way to finish the jacket, since it might, in any case, be faced all around the outside. If the facing is to be a trimming band as well, it should be cut about an inch and a half or two inches deep, no more, and must be absolutely bias.

The band should be applied to the extreme outer edge of the wrong side of the jacket with edges even. Stitch, open seams with the finger nail and turn band to right side, turn seam under and baste in place. It may then be finished with several rows of stitching on both sides of band, or by a narrow white braid, as shown in Fig. 1. These braids are quite easy to put on, as there is a tiny straight thread running through both sides which pulls the braid up like a shirr string, and holds it much better and firmer than it could possibly be done if gathered by hand. If it is decided to put braid on in a figure of any kind, begin by forming the figure at the most difficult curve or in the most conspicuous place, and work from that, both ways, so that if the shape of the pattern makes it necessary to crowd or alter the design, the crowding or alteration will come where it will not be noticeable. In this model it is best to begin braiding at the shoulder seam from there; work down both sides toward the under-arm seam. (See Fig. 1.) The spaces have been marked by pins on the left-hand side, two inches apart, where the figure comes. The entire jacket may be finished before the tiny under-arm seam is stitched. If the jacket is to be kept all white and trimmed with white braid, the facing must be applied to the right

side of the jacket, stitched around outer edge and turned. The trimming braid is then put on, after which the facing is stitched or hemmed to position, covering the stitches made by sewing on trimming. This is most necessary, as these little jackets are very apt to turn back, and the inside must show a neat finish.

Useful Remedies

A MUSTARD plaster mixed entirely with white of egg will neither scar nor blister.

ANYONE suffering from rheumatism will find relief if he constantly keeps flowers of sulphur in the foot of his stockings.

PEOPLE who suffer with sluggish livers would derive benefit from lemon juice. Take the juice of one lemon in half a tumblerful of cold water without sugar every morning, fasting.

CURE FOR HEARTBURN.—Nothing is better for heartburn than a quarter of a teaspoonful of baking soda mixed in a little sour milk, and taking it will give instant relief.

AN INFLAMED TOE-JOINT.—A boracic poultice is excellent for this. Steep a piece of lint in boracic acid solution, lay this on the joint with a piece of oiled silk over, keeping it in place with a narrow bandage. Do not wear shoes that press on the feet in any way.

BRUISES AND SPRAINS.—Soap liniment is one of those harmless and useful things that should find a place in every house. It can be had ready for use from any drug store. It is excellent for bruises and sprains. The ingredients are: Soft soap, camphor, oil of rosemary and spirits of wine.

To Make Soap Jelly

DISSOLVE half a pound of good white soap in a quart of water. It may be boiled till the soap has melted, or the soap may be shredded and boiling water poured over it. As soon as it is cold the mixture becomes a jelly, a handful of which will transform a basin of hot water into a superior and safe lather. Lace handkerchiefs and fine lace garments should be washed through this lather, rubbing soiled parts through the palms of the hands as one does a cake of soap. To rub across the knuckles in the ordinary way breaks the delicate threads. When quite clean, rinse through cold water, and then, to make them snowy white, pass through a basin of cold water, to which has been added a few drops of liquid blue. Powder blue is apt to make undesirable smirches, while the liquid is more reliable, and of a more delicate tint.

The Helpmeet

STRUGGLING AUTHOR (who has just read his last story to his wife)—There! that's the best thing I ever did.

His Wife—Yes, dear; what magazine will you send it to first?

Given TO GIRLS This Handsome PARASOL

Beautifully trimmed with lace and they come in fancy colors or in white. They are very attractive and any girl will be delighted with one. We give you one FREE for selling only 12 Bolo Shell Pins at 10 cents each. We trust you. When sold return the \$1.20 received from your sales and we will send to you at once one of these Handsome Parasols. Write to-day. GIRLS' DOLL CO., Dept. 7, Attleboro, Mass.



The Eye of Might That's Out of Sight

Once fastened remain so until opened. Never wear out like silk loops. Will not rust.

PEET'S PATENT INVISIBLE EYES

are made better than any other metal eye. Make the dress set smooth. It's all in the Triangle.

Made in all sizes—black or white. Sold by all stores or by mail.

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2 dozen Eyes
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Spring Hooks
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CORNS

taken out by the roots by a few applications of A-Corn Salve. Safe, easy, perfectly painless, and they can't come back. 15c at your druggist's or by mail.

Giant Chemical Co., Philadelphia



Ere Hearts Grow Old

(Continued from page 1052)

strained and weakened if not cracked by its many winters of severe storms, fell to the ground with Dick pinioned under its weight. The jolly fellow, who a few minutes before had been singing snatches of song as he swung about in the tree-top, lay white and still on the ground.

In an instant Polly was at his side, and her agonized call, as in that moment she realized how precious he was to her, awoke echoes that mournfully mingled with the breezes sighing among the trees. Her efforts to release him would have been fruitless, though she tugged with superhuman strength, had he not slowly regained consciousness. It was no time then for anything but practicability, and unitedly they worked, and soon Dick, unharmed excepting for slight bruises, was freed and sitting by Polly on the fallen branches. Slowly he took her hands, looking at her steadily while he tenderly again put the question, first saying, "Did it take me an hour to fall and get up again? You see, Polly, dearest, how much I need you;" and with the happiest of sighs she simply answered "Yes."

"I want you, Polly," Dick continued, "to climb with me to the top of that other mountain, 'Success,' to work with me and—to pick me up if I fall down after reaching it," he added with a laugh, for he saw the accident had given her a shock, and he would relieve her slightest anxiety.

How to Read Character

THE eye is the feature which denotes intellect, says Professor Annie Oppenheim in her recently published book, "The Face and How to Read It." The position of the eyes as regards the brain will enable you to average the individual's intellectual capacities, namely, by the manner in which they are set in their sockets.

There is more shrewdness and keenness of observation with deep-set eyes than with prominent ones. Whatever we perceive is conveyed to the brain by means of the optic nerve; thus the deeper the eyes are set in the head, the closer their proximity to the brain. The nerve being shorter, accounts for a quicker transmission of sensation and sight.

A projecting eye more readily receives impressions from surrounding objects; it indicates ready and universal observation, but a lack of close scrutiny and perception of individual things. People with deep-set eyes receive more definite and accurate impressions, but they are less readily impressed and less discursive in their views. Round-eyed persons see much and live much in the senses, but think less.

Narrow-eyed persons see less, but think more and feel more intensely.

The larger the pupil of the eye, the clearer the intellect and the quicker the powers of comprehension.

People who show the whites above and below the pupil are generally very restless and half simple. You will never find this kind of eye in clever or sensible people; it is generally known as the stupid eye.

DARK AND LIGHT EYES.—The color of the eyes is caused by fluids of various tints or shades, the darker the more condensed in quality; consequently dark eyes indicate power, and light ones delicacy. There is no such thing as black eyes, although they are often mentioned both in writing and speaking. The darkness is caused simply by a condensation of the pigment or colored matter, which, if dissolved in spirit or acid, would be of the palest tint of yellow. There are many characteristics applied to the color of the

eyes, but I fear there is no anatomical basis for them. There is certainly more passion and intensity in dark eyes, whereas gray and light blue are calculating, cool and more precise. Hazel eyes are said to be indicative of intellect, agreeableness, fickleness, love and hastiness of temper.

OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EYES.—Prominence or fullness under the eyes indicates large language; and persons with prominent eyes have a great command of words, and are ready speakers and writers.

The organ of language, or eloquence, as it ought more properly to be called, lies in the brain behind the ball of the eye at the top; and when large it pushes the eye outward and downward, causing prominence or anterior projection.

Eyes that are much employed in the keen examination of objects are bright and glistening, whereas the eyes of the scientific and literary, being almost purely intellectual, and not requiring much ocular discernment, are somewhat dull.

Rolling of the eyeballs indicates unsteadiness of character; the pupil should hold a steady central position and not move about from right to left and up and down. Honest people with good intent always look up and straight before them.

Cheerfulness brightens the eyes, and anxiety and worry bedim them. Pleasant emotions enlarge the eyeball as well as the pupil. That is why eyes appear larger in youth than in old age. When hope is small and the disposition becomes anxious and fretful, the eyes shrink, and elderly people's eyes are often very shrunken because they have lost hope at an early stage.

To Clean Cotton Sofa Pillows

To clean fancy denim or cretonne sofa pillow covers, where soap and water cannot be used, make a thick paste of starch and water and cover the soiled and stained surfaces; let it remain till perfectly dry, when it can be brushed off. Repeat the operation if the stains have not entirely disappeared.—"Good Housekeeping."

Lord & Taylor

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"ONYX" Hosiery

Look for this Trade-Mark stamped on every pair.

This excellent brand of Hosiery has achieved its splendid success entirely through quality. It has fulfilled every claim made for it. We want the public to learn and know this brand so well that the moment a question of Hosiery arises they will say instinctively, "ONYX" HOSIERY IS THE BEST."

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310/13. Black gauze, four thread lisle, superior quality, wear resisting, 50c a pair.
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Look Like Silk—Feel Like Silk—Wear Better Than Silk

For Men

E/310. Black and colored lisle, six thread heel and toe, four threads all over; known to all men as "the best I ever wore." The only lisle Hosiery that will not burn nor is harsh to the feet. 50c a pair.

E/325. Men's black and colored silk lisle, every desirable shade, a soft, lustrous, silky hose, very desirable. 50c a pair.

If you cannot procure at your dealers', write to Dept. B: we will direct you to nearest dealer or will mail postpaid, on receipt of price, a pair of either style.

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by buying a WING Piano on our "one cost" system

Buy your piano of us direct and get the wholesale price yourself (instead of paying the dealer's expenses and profits), and also obtain a Standard piano, such as you want for your home. Save in this way not less than \$155 for a course of music lessons. Write us today and learn how to do this by buying on our "one cost" selling system for the price you would have to pay your dealer for the piano alone, or learn how you could exchange your old piano for a genuine Wing Piano, sweeter in tone than any of your neighbors' pianos. If you wish, pay for same on easy installments.

The Book of Complete Information about Pianos (125 pages) tells how to judge a piano, its tone, action, workmanship, finish; tells how to distinguish good pianos from bad ones and assists you greatly in your selection—no matter what make you buy. Tear or cut off the coupon above and mail it at once.



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship on approval, without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our unheard-of prices and marvelous new offers.

It is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now.

ONE CENT THIES, Coaster-Brakes, Built-up-Wheels and all sundries at half usual prices.

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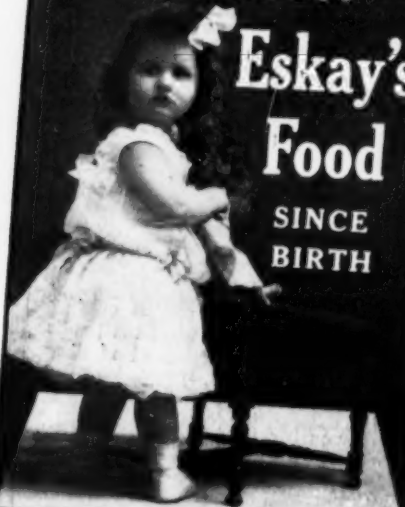
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I will write the music and present to Big N.Y. Publishers. I made a fortune writing songs; my experience will aid you. My songs "Blue Hell" and "Way Down in My Heart" achieved world-wide fame. Write to-day for Free Booklet EDWARD MADDEN, 96 Madden Bldg., New York

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Eskay's Food

SINCE BIRTH



BABY HUNTER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mrs. Hunter, wife of Dr. M. Hunter, 2808 N. St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes as follows:

Dear Sirs:

Our baby has been reared on Eskay's Food exclusively, and is now 16 months of age, is perfectly strong, never having had an hour's sickness since birth. She walked at ten months, and talks as well as most children twice her age. Doctor attributes it all to your incomparable food. We can not praise Eskay's enough, and Doctor orders it for all cases where nature fails to provide proper sustenance.

Again thanking you very kindly for Doctor and myself, I am most truly,

MRS. M. HUNTER.

Eskay's Food, added to milk, is a true food, containing all the elements necessary to baby's permanent development.

A liberal sample (10 feedings) and our book, "How to Care for the Baby," gladly sent free to any mother, on request.

SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH CO.
432 Arch Street, Philadelphia

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or Marcel

Your Hair

In 15 minutes without heat

By using the

West Electric Hair Curler

Unlike any other curler—cannot break, has no weak or loose parts; will last for years. Non-absorbent. Indestructible. Round edges prevent cutting or breaking of hair. Simple and easy to operate. If your dealer hasn't these famous curlers send his name and 10c for two trial curlers; or 25c for five curlers. We pay postage Money back if wanted. The best curler sold anywhere.

West Electric Hair Curler Co., 153 S. 2d St., Philadelphia

Our Large Catalogue contains over one thousand illustrations of the latest designs.



Some Useful Cooking Hints and a Few August Recipes

(Continued from page 1065)

the can. Put a few peach pits in for flavor.

PEACH MARMALADE.—Use the parings of the peaches that were peeled for canning and the soft and specked fruit. Cover all this with cold water, put in a number of pits and cook all until mushy. Then rub through a sieve and return to the kettle, cooking twenty minutes, stirring frequently. Add half as much sugar as you have peach pulp and cook again until thick.

SPICED PEACHES.—Peel seven pounds of fruit, but do not remove the stones. To one pint of cider vinegar add three pounds and a half of sugar, one tablespoonful each of ground cinnamon and mace and one teaspoonful of ground cloves; tie the spices in a bag, then cook them with the vinegar and sugar for fifteen minutes. Add the peaches, a few at a time, and cook until tender. Pack in jars and pour over them the boiling syrup and cover closely. Let stand twenty-four hours, then drain and cook the syrup ten minutes, and again put it over the fruit. Repeat this the third day. Keep in a dry, cool place.

BAVARIAN PEACH CREAM.—Select a few of the best fruit and halve them after removing the skin. Then take some other peaches, rather soft, and make a pulp of them by crushing through a sieve, adding some sugar to this and half an ounce of gelatine which has been dissolved in water. Bring this to a boil and then let it become cold and stiff. Fill the half peaches with this and pile a spoonful of whipped cream on top.

PEACH PIE.—Line a pie tin with puff paste, fill with peaches cut in quarters and cover with sugar. Put on an upper crust and bake, or cook it without the upper crust, and when removed from the oven, cover it with a meringue made of the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth, with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Return to oven and brown slightly.

PEACH PUDDING.—Soak a pint of stale breadcrumbs in a pint of hot milk. Use either fresh or canned peaches. Stew enough of them to fill a pint measure when mashed, and stir in a tablespoonful of butter. When all are cold mix them together, adding two well-beaten eggs, half a cupful of sugar and a pinch of salt. Put this in a buttered pudding dish, bake half an hour and serve hot, either with or without sauce.

PEACH SHORTCAKE.—Take two cupfuls of flour, sifted, four teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, half a teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of sugar. Mix together, then work in a quarter of a cupful of butter. Mix it with three-quarters of a cupful of milk and roll it out half an inch thick; cut it into squares and bake fifteen minutes. Have your peaches peeled and cut in halves; if very large, quarter them. Sugar quite freely and place between the layers of crust. Then cut up some small slices for the top and cover with whipped cream.

The Definition

"PAPA, what's a raconteur?"
"It's a liar, my boy, whom you're afraid to call by his right title."

"Do you think that money is the real test of success?" asked one eminent man.
"I don't know about that," answered the other; "but it strikes me that the lack of it is a pretty accurate measurement of failure."



The "Six-Minute" Washer.

Six minutes, by the clock, and your tubful of dirty clothes is spotlessly clean. And by using hardly a tenth of the strength that you must expend washing any other way.

For all you have to do to start a 1900 Gravity Washer is give the handle a gentle push with your hand. Then gentle little pushes and pulls keep it going, while the weight of the tub and the little patent links under the tub do the work.

They keep the tub swinging back and forth, and going up and down, with an "oscillating" motion. And this sends the hot soapy water in the tub rushing round, and under, and over, and through the clothes until every bit of the dirt is washed out.

There isn't anything to injure your clothes. No rough insides—no paddles—no pounders. Your clothes can't even rub against the smooth sides of the tub. For the clothes are held still while water and soap wash the dirt out.

This way you can wash the finest laces without breaking a thread.

You can wash carpets too, and get them clean in almost no time.

And just think of the time—and labor—and wear on clothes this saves! Your clothes last twice as long. You wash quickly—easily—economically.

Do you wonder my big washer factory—the largest washer factory in the world—is kept busy the year round filling orders?

Do you wonder I have sold tens and tens of thousands of Washers in the last few years? Do you wonder that thousands upon thousands of pleased women users sing the praises of my Washers?

But you do not have to take their testimony. You do not have to take my word.

For I will let you prove every claim I make for the 1900 Gravity Washer—prove it in your own kitchen—prove it in your own way—prove it at my expense. I will send a 1900 Gravity Washer to any responsible party and prepay the freight.

My factory facilities are ample. I can ship Washers promptly at any time, so you get your Washer at once. Take it home. Use it as if it was your own.

Then—if you don't find it will do all I claim—if you can't find that, by saving your time, and strength, and labor and clothes, this Washer will also save months, then—enough money to pay for itself in a few months, then—don't keep it.

Just tell me that you don't want the Washer and that will settle the matter.

For I say "I will let you be the judge of a 1900 Gravity Washer" and—I will.

The month's use you have of the Washer won't cost you a penny. The trial is FREE.

If you are pleased with the Washer—if you find you can't spare it because of all it saves—why then I will let you **Pay Me for the Washer as It Saves for You.**

Pay by the week—or by the month—suit yourself. This way—you Let the 1900 Gravity Washer Pay for Itself.

Send for my New Washer Book. It tells this whole story and has lots of pictures showing just how my Washers look and are worked.

Send for this book today. You have only to mail me a postcard with your name and address to get the Washer Book postpaid by return mail—FREE.

Read it and find out why the 1900 Gravity Washer is the only Washer that saves you time and labor—protects your health and strength—and protects your clothes and pocketbook.

Write now. Address R. F. Bieber, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 637 Henry Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Or—if you live in Canada write to "The Canadian 1900 Washer Co.," 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

Sent on Approval. Send No Money. **\$1.50**

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Send a lock of your hair, and we will mail a 2½ oz. 22-in. short stem fine human hair switch to match. If you find it a big bargain, remit \$1.50 in ten days, or sell it and get your switch free. Extra shades a little more. Inclose 5c postage. Free beauty book showing latest style of hair dressing—also high grade switches, postcard, vigs, etc.

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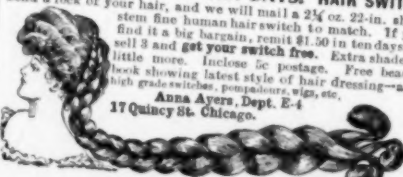


Figure It Out!!!

Coarse Scouring soaps or powders cost from 4 cents to 10 cents a package—for instance, Capitol Scouring Soap04

Metal Polishes cost from 10 cents to 25 cents—a small can, say10

A preparation for cleaning glass costs10

Total24

Why not buy a cake of *Bon Ami* for 10 cents that does the work of all three and save from 14 cents to 35 cents?

In addition, *Bon Ami* has the following distinct merits:

As a scouring soap, *Bon Ami* is not wasteful, nor will it scratch or "wear out" any surface, thereby improving the appearance and prolonging the usefulness of all articles cleaned.

As a metal polish, *Bon Ami* is clean and neat to handle, and on account of the absence of acid, makes the most lasting polish of any preparation.

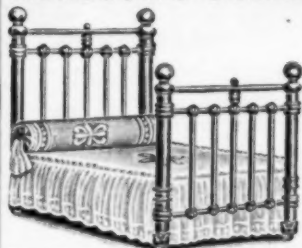
As a glass cleaner, *Bon Ami* does away with muss and slops when cleaning windows or polishing mirrors.

It's worth a quarter—costs a dime.

Ask your grocer.

YOUR CREDIT is Good with Us

So order all you want in Handsome Goods Now



75¢

cash and 50¢ a month, for this great Challenge Bargain "Peoples" Special Brass Rail Bed — Price only \$5.35 See below.

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This marvelous challenge Brass Rail Bed—of new handsome design—solid and durable—beats the world of High Quality House Furnishing Bargains. Is only one of \$600 wholesale priced bargains shown you in our 4 Grand Color Illustrated Credit Catalogs sent you FREE if you just write a Postal Card to us today.

This Special Offer at lowest factory price is made only to introduce our liberal—no security—no interest—Confidential Credit Plan and Lowest Prices to you, if you'll write and get our 4 Free Catalogs now.

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Homemade Perfumes

(Continued from page 1057)

Perfumed pastes and scented powders for sachets are so much akin to liquid essences that a hint or two about their composition is quite permissible. The following is a recipe for a sachet powder: One pound of ground iris-root, a quarter of a pound of ground cloves, six grains of musk and a drop of attar of rose; and when moistened with a few drops of alcohol, and stiffened with a little common gum, the same ingredients form a delicious, fragrant paste.

Rose paste is a still simpler mixture. It is made of rose-petals only, and these must be steeped in water and pounded with a mortar before adding the attar of rose and gum, and when the paste has been rolled with a rolling-pin, and its color deepened with a wash of cochineal, it may be inclosed in charms or ornaments, or cut or molded into little fantastic shapes, that will dry and harden, and be quite as fragrant and as durable as the most perfect production which the professional perfumer can offer.

Cleaning Hints

TO CLEAN WALL-PAPER.—Cut into eight portions a loaf of bread two days old. With one of these pieces, after having blown off all the dust from the paper by means of bellows, begin at the top of the room, holding the crust in the hand, and wiping lightly downward with the crumb, about half a yard at each stroke, until the upper part of the paper is completed all round. Then go round again, with the like sweeping stroke a very little higher than where the upper stroke extended, till the bottom is finished. This operation, if carefully performed, will often make very old paper look almost equal to new. Great caution must be used not to rub the paper hard, nor to attempt cleaning it in the horizontal way. The dirty part of the bread, too, must be continually cut away, and the piece renewed when necessary.

TO CLEAN CURTAINS.—Take down the curtains, shake and brush well, getting out all dust from gathers, flutings, etc. Prepare a quantity of good wheat bran, put it into a large pan and place before a fire to dry, stirring with the hands frequently. Afterward, if the curtains are of silk, mix with the bran an ounce or more of finely powdered indigo blue. Provide several pieces of clean flannel. Spread the curtains, a piece at a time, on the table, and sprinkle with bran, a handful at a time. Next, with a bit of flannel rub the bran round and round on the material, letting it rest before brushing off. As you proceed, take clean bran and flannel, and the curtains will become much brightened and improved in appearance.

If glazed chintz curtains are often cleaned in this way they will not require washing for a long time. They never look the same after being washed.

Clean ottomans and sofas occasionally in the same way, and they will look much improved.

CLEANING LEATHER.—Difficulty is sometimes found in cleaning successfully raised leather blotters and frames, brown shoe polish, which is sometimes employed, being apt to darken the leather, much as it does in the matter of footgear. Turpentine, however, can be safely used, it is said, in this connection, as a polisher, and can be applied over and over again without any ill effects being noticeable, while it effectually removes any stains which may disfigure the leather. After rubbing on the turpentine, a little crude oil should be vigorously applied with a piece of flannel, the object being to render the leather soft and pliable; turpentine, unless counteracted by oil, having the effect of hardening it to a certain extent. After this has been done, a soft clean cloth should be used as a polisher, and the surface rubbed gently backward and forward till the requisite shine has been attained.

MEAT OR CEREALS

A Question of Interest to All Careful Persons

Arguments on food are interesting. Many persons adopt a vegetarian diet on the ground that they do not like to feel that life has been taken to feed them, nor do they fancy the thought of eating dead meat.

On the other hand, too great consumption of partly cooked, starchy oats and wheat or white bread, pastry, etc., produces serious bowel troubles, because the bowel digestive organs (where starch is digested) are overtaxed and the food ferments, producing gas, and microbes generate in the decayed food, frequently bringing on peritonitis and appendicitis.

Starchy food is absolutely essential to the human body. Its best form is shown in the food "Grape-Nuts," where the starch is changed into grape-sugar during the process of its manufacture. In this way, the required food is presented to the system in a pre-digested form and is immediately made into blood and tissue, without taxing the digestive organs.

A remarkable result in nourishment is gained; the person using Grape-Nuts gains quickly in physical and mental strength. Why in mental? Because the food contains delicate particles of Phosphate of Potash obtained from the grains, and this unites with the albumen of all food and the combination is what nature uses to rebuild worn-out cells in the brain. This is a scientific fact that can be easily proven by ten days' use of Grape-Nuts. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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The Girl on the Cover

(Continued from page 1058)

had been doing so serenely. He was quite a young man, with keen, alert eyes and a firm, clean-shaven mouth. Peggy blushed beautifully as he stared at the radiant vision.

"Miss Travers?"

She assented, and he indicated a chair.

"I asked you to call, Miss Travers, in order to clear up a little matter regarding the competition for which you entered."

Peggy felt vaguely uncomfortable. The editor handed her Harold's sketch.

"Is this your property?"

"Yes, of course," she said. "It is *me*, too!"

"Yes, I see that, and the curious thing is, that another competitor has sent an almost exactly similar sketch—a little difference in the features, perhaps, but quite recognizable."

Peggy started to her feet in furious indignation.

"The wretch! How dare he!"

"Mr. Harold Densmore. Do you know him, Miss Travers?"

"Do I know him! Yes, or rather I did know him, for I shall never look at him again. I suppose that this is to show me how little he cares."

I presume, then, that both sketches are your work?"

"My work! Good gracious, no; I can't draw a stroke," said Peggy in astonishment. "Harold drew them."

"Then had you Mr. Densmore's consent to send in that picture?"

"No, of course not!" said Peggy hotly. "It was mine! He gave it me, so I supposed I could do what I liked with it."

The editor considered.

"This complicates matters considerably. These two sketches are very much the best sent in, and I should very much like to have one. However, I have asked Mr. Densmore to call also, and I think he should soon be here, so no doubt we can come to some arrangement."

"My goodness!" said Peggy wildly, "what am I to do? I can't meet him!"

She seized her sunshade and made for the door.

"I am sorry, Miss Travers, to detain you, but I really can't let you go till Mr. Densmore comes. I must have this matter cleared up."

He walked over to the door as he spoke, effectually barring her escape.

She looked at him in despair, and her lip trembled.

"I thought you looked a nice man! Can't you see how awkward it is? I was engaged to Harold, and I have broken it off now; and oh! you must let me out!"

The editor of the "Tuxedo Magazine" was an astute young man. He was engaged to a nice little girl himself, and, naturally, liked to see other couples properly arranged. Here was a chance of setting a misguided pair of lovers right!

Peggy was nearly in tears by this time, but by a brave effort she kept them in check. Just then the door opened, and she realized that escape was out of the question. She retired with her chin in the air to a distant window, and appeared to be engrossed in the traffic outside. The room was a large one, and Harold Densmore did not notice her.

"I am very glad you have sent for me," he began at once. "I wish to withdraw my entry for the competition. I have changed my mind about it, as it might give offense to a lady whom I know."

In silence the editor handed him the two sketches, and Harold stared at them in amazement. Then, hearing a suppressed little sniff, he looked round.

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"Peggy?"
"Yes, it's me," she said, with a sweet disregard of grammar. "I did it because I wanted money to get things to go to Newport with those Macklyns. I have changed my mind, I'm not going now, so Harold can have the prize, Mr.—Mr. Editor—I don't know your name."

"Welford, at your service," he said, bowing.

"How horribly like Wilfred," she thought. "I hope you will reconsider your decision, Mr. Densmore," Welford went on, "or perhaps you could let me have something else for a later number?"

"I think Miss Travers and I might discuss matters over some tea somewhere, and I shall let you know tonight, if that will do."

"Delighted," murmured Welford, as he bowed them out, for what could Peggy do but go with this masterful young man?

They did discuss it, and the end of it was that Peggy called on Agnes Macklyn shortly afterward and told her that she had decided not to go to Newport just yet.

"You see," she said, "Harold thinks it would be delightful to go there for our honeymoon in September. We are so sorry you and Wilfred will not be home for the wedding. By-the-bye," she said, with a bewitching smile, as she took her leave, "have you seen the new 'Tuxedo'? Do you know, some people say that the girl on the cover is very like me! Ridiculous, isn't it?"

Individuality in Dress

ONE of the great secrets of looking one's best is to understand one's own individuality. This can be cultivated in many ways, the mere wearing of appropriate and suggestive garments is only one out of a multitude; but I cannot avoid emphasizing the question of raiment now and again, because we are so powerfully affected by our clothing.

Every woman knows—and, I think, I might say every man too—how much of their sedateness, aloofness, dignity and self-respect is put away on Sunday night with their best clothes, and how Monday morning's work-a-day attire seems to bring with it a fresh attitude of mind. Clothes exercise a powerful and stimulating effect upon the imagination; we are such highly complex creatures, compounded of so infinite a number of moods and tenses, yet able to be dominated by the style and cut of a coat.

Because of this effect of clothing upon temperament it is most important for those who are desirous of looking their best to carefully determine what particular traits in their personality they wish to cultivate and which they would suppress.

Having settled what outward semblance your personality is to wear, that is to say, whether you will be a slightly frivolous person, a sedate and soulful person, a learned blue-stocking person, or merely an ultra-fashionable person, you plan your clothing accordingly.

The Minister's Reply

It is said that a Hillsdale minister who goes to church from his home in a carriage on Sundays received an anonymous letter recently calling his attention to the fact that the Lord never rode to church in a carriage. The minister read the letter from the pulpit and then said:

"If the writer will come to me next Sunday, properly saddled and bridled, I will be glad to follow the Lord's example, and come to church as he entered the city of Jerusalem."—*"Reading Hustler."*

Cheerfulness Helps Cure Disease

THE restorative power of good cheer is far greater than medicine, and mental depression is the true physician's worst enemy. It is the bane of a sick-room and the shackle upon recovery. In fact, the mental attitude is responsible for more ills than all other causes put together.

If a nurse cannot control her feelings, or the exterior manifestations of them, her usefulness is turned into uselessness, and anything useless in a sick-room is positively harmful.

The jest has an important part to play in the sick-room as a remedy for irritability. Don't tell long stories, don't talk about some other person's trials, and don't think up miserable possibilities. The keynote to successful nursing is order, observation and obedience, these qualities joined with tact—the want of which is the base of nearly every sin in which a nurse may commit—make for the ideal sick-room attendant.

Buttermilk as a Tonic

ORDINARY sour buttermilk is a better tonic, is a better food than was ever bottled or boxed up by the chemist or doctor. Buttermilk is a very hearty food. Two glasses a day is enough for anyone. This should be drunk with meals, or else should not be taken within two hours of a meal. Time should be given for it to thoroughly digest before anything else is taken into the stomach. It takes buttermilk considerably over an hour to digest, and to drink another glass before the first one is digested is only to stir up difficulty with the digestive organs. Really, the best way to drink buttermilk is with the meals, though it may be drunk between meals as a sort of easily digested lunch.

TAKE A RECORD

See How Many Friends Are Hurt by Coffee

It would be just as reasonable for a temperance advocate to drink a little diluted whisky as to drink coffee, for one is as truly an intoxicant as the other, and persistence in the use of coffee brings on a variety of chronic diseases, notorious among which are dyspepsia, heart palpitation (ultimately heart failure), frequently constipation, kidney troubles, many cases of weak eyes and trembling condition of the nerves.

These are only a few of the great variety of diseases which come from an unbalanced nervous system, caused by the persistent daily use of the drug, caffeine, which is the active principle of coffee. Another bit of *prima facie* evidence about coffee is that the victims to the habit find great difficulty in giving it up.

They will solemnly pledge to themselves day after day that they will abandon the use of it when they know that it is shortening their days, but morning after morning they fail, until they grow to despise themselves for their lack of self-control.

Any one interested in this subject would be greatly surprised to make a systematic inquiry among prominent brain workers. There are hundreds of thousands of our most prominent people that have abandoned coffee altogether and are using Postum Food Coffee in its place, and for the most excellent reasons in the world. Many of them testify that ill health, nervous prostration, and consequent inability to work, have in times past pushed them back and out of their proper standing in life, which they have been able to regain by the use of good health, strong nerves, and great vitality, since coffee has been thrown out and Postum put in its place. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs., called "a health classic" by physicians.



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A Girl Who Made Farming Pay

(Continued from page 1056)

principle; I owe it to my dignity, honey."

When fall came, the summer's receipts were found to be nine hundred and fifty dollars, out of which the expenses were to be met. The space laid out in vegetables was ten acres, and, though no small task to care for, it yielded receipts in accordance with the labor bestowed upon it. The remainder was, of course, in grass land for hay, which account was kept separately. Old John's hire was sixty dollars and his board, and this sum was the sole cash outlay for labor, the other help being obtained in exchange for the loan of farm implements and horses. There were four splendid cows upon the place, four farm horses and a carriage horse, one hundred hens and two pigs, all of which Jean had energetically turned to account, and which had covered the outlay for seeds.

"It is only fair to let the old place start fair," she smiled whimsically as she balanced off the amount for seeds in the formidable ledger in which she kept all of her accounts.

The potatoes yet remained to be disposed of, and imagine our surprise when Jean calmly ordered them stored away in the big cellar with the rest of the winter's vegetables. Her wisdom was shown in the spring, when a seed store in the city paid a dollar a bushel for her best potatoes, some of her summer customers taking the remainder at the same price. Potatoes generally, under ordinary conditions, yield from three to six hundred bushels an acre each year, and the crop had averaged four hundred bushels, making sixteen hundred bushels in all. Fifteen hundred of these were sold in spring shortly after I arrived for my vacation, at the uniform price of one dollar per bushel, the remainder having served the family during the winter, and enough remained for seed. The seed was exchanged with a neighbor for another variety of the same grade, as it is not best to retain the same seed each year.

The old farm had actually supported its occupants for the year and had paid off a mortgage of two thousand dollars.

This is simply the experience of a girl unused to farming who practically planned and cared for a farm of one hundred acres without any help other than that given her by the old caretaker, and it proves better than anything else can do my statement that women can farm, and that they can make their farming pay.

For a Mother's Birthday

LORD JESUS, Thou hast known

A mother's love and tender care;

And Thou wilt hear, while for my own

Mother most dear I make this birthday prayer.

Protect her life, I pray,

Who gave the gift of life to me;

And may she know from day to day

The deepening glow of Life that comes from Thee!

As once upon her breast

Fearless and well content I lay,

So let her heart, on Thee at rest,

Feel fears depart and troubles fade away.

Her every wish fulfil;

And even if Thou must refuse

In anything let Thy wise will

A comfort bring such as kind mothers use.

I cannot pay my debt

For all the love that she has given;

But Thou, love's Lord, will not forget

Her due reward—bless her in earth and heaven.

—HENRY VAN DYKE, in the "Outlook."

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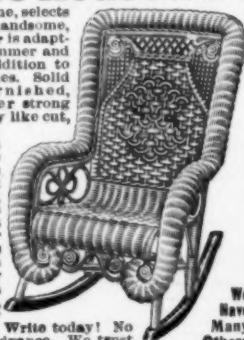
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If you prefer. The Mangle will cost you little more than a good tablecloth.

But if the Mangle has not proved its own case and you decide not to keep it, simply take it to the freight depot and tell the agent to send it back at our expense. You have paid us nothing and you owe us nothing.

If you wish to make the FREE TRIAL simply write and say so, at the same time assuring us in the manner most convenient to yourself that you are in earnest and entitled to enjoy our trust and confidence. Don't send any money. A postal will bring the Mangle right away.

Or, if you wish to read more about this wonderful Mangle before you make the Free Trial, ask for our book, "Ironing without Fire."

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY

1212 Eighteenth Street

Racine, Wis.

How Linen is Made

(Continued from page 1059)

distance, for the appearance of the crop is sodden and unsightly and the odor is overpowering. When the flax has been purified somewhat by exposure to the sun and air it is either built up into stacks or carried off to the scutch mill, where the fiber is cleared of refuse. It is then ready to send to the great mills in Belfast, where by various stages of preparation the last vestiges of bark left by the scutcher are removed and the flax is ready for hackling, as the process of drawing it out into fibers is called. It is then spun into thread and reeled. The most interesting process of all is seen in the great weaving sheds, where on hundreds of looms are woven all varieties of linen, from the plain fabric intended for ordinary wear to the beautiful figured designs produced by the Jacquard machines.

Having passed successfully through all these processes the linen is ready for its final stages, bleaching and finishing. And in this operation Ireland is preeminent. Most of the Irish mills are surrounded by immense bleaching grounds, where thousands of yards of linen are stretched on the thick turf to slowly whiten in the sun, an operation that takes from six to eight weeks.

The largest linen mill in the world is on York Street, Belfast. It employs some four thousand five hundred operatives and manufactures linen of all grades.

These beautiful Irish linens will last for years if they are well taken care of, but they should never be ironed with a very hot flat, as the heat from the iron makes the threads brittle and weak. The European housewife takes great care of and pride in her linens, and it is not uncommon for her to use the same tablecloths and sheets that formed a part of her grandmother's dowry, and she confidently expects to leave them in good condition to her daughter.

Why Men Like Blue Eyes

IT is a matter of common observation that men prefer the girl with blue eyes to her sister who has been gifted by nature with deep black orbs. This is probably because the mere man fancies that he can see through those blue eyes, which look so transparent, deep down into the girl's soul, and thus verify for himself the opinion he has formed of her good qualities, whereas the black eye seems impenetrable, and therefore induces the suspicion that the owner is not what she appears to be. The man who judges after this fashion is likely to find himself much mistaken, especially in his estimate of the black-eyed girl.

The girl with the blue eyes is not always so gentle and loving as he thinks, nor can he be sure of seeing right into her soul; and the dark-colored optics of her sister often hide, not the deceptive and cruel disposition, but a temperament that will love a man whatever befall him—a temperament that will make her go through fire and water to help him and make him happy. There are good and bad in both these classes, as in every other, but it is not safe to accept blue merely on account of the color and seeming transparency.

Olive Oil for Bruises

In the treatment of bruises where there is extensive discoloration of the skin, if olive oil be freely applied without rubbing, the discoloration will quickly disappear. Absorbent cotton may be soaked in the oil and applied. If the skin is broken, a little boric acid should be applied over the abrasion. A black eye thus treated can be rendered normal in a few hours, especially if the oil be applied warm.

The Charter Oak Pattern

now ready for delivery, bears an appropriate name for a design in the famous brand of "1847 ROGERS BROS."

"Silver Plate that Wears." It was almost under the shadow of the historic Charter Oak Tree at Hartford, Conn., that the original Rogers Brothers, sixty years ago, first discovered the process of electro-silver plating.

The Charter Oak pattern, like all goods that bear the stamp

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

is as artistic in design and as skillfully and carefully made as sterling silver. The finish is a very pleasing combination of Bright and French Gray, the pattern lending itself readily to this treatment. We believe that the Charter Oak Spoons, Knives, Forks, etc., will prove very popular, as the design is not only beautiful, but possesses an unusual degree of character.

Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue "H-45" showing all the newer as well as standard patterns.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA
COMPANY,
MERIDEN, CONN.
(International Silver
Co., Successor)

NO MORE GRAY HAIR

Send for the "Book of the Hair," a 32-page illustrated booklet, containing valuable hints on the care and dressing of the hair, and full information about the

HAIR DYEING COMB

The most practical device for restoring gray, faded or streaked hair to its natural color or to any desired shade. Used like an ordinary comb. Absolutely harmless. Not sold in stores. Write direct to H.D. Comb Co., Dept. B, 35 W. 21st St., N.Y.

SIMPLY COMB IT



YOUR COMPLEXION

will be smooth, velvety and as delicate in its tints as a rose—if you are a user of **Lablache**. Beautiful women everywhere sing its praise. A lady from Athens, Pa., writes:

"**Lablache** is a good, pure powder, and adds to a woman's complexion. It removes that sallowness and shine or oily look that detracts from one's charms. When you use **Lablache** it is with perfect confidence in its purity and beautifying qualities."

LABLACHE

FACE POWDER

A Wonderful Beautifier

Is cooling and refreshing after exposure to sun and wind. Its users are immune from sunburn. It absorbs perspiration, and is preeminently a summer necessity to every woman of refinement.

Refuse substitutes. They may be dangerous. Flesh, White, Pink, or Cream, 50c. a box, of druggists or by mail.

BEN. LEVY CO., French Perfumers, Dept. E, 125 Kingston St., Boston

Send 10c. for sample

TEDDY BEAR GIVEN AWAY

to all boys and girls. Get one while you have the chance. They are handsome presents and we give them absolutely **Free**. These **Teddy Bears** are **unbreakable**, made of nice bear cloth, and are fat and shaggy. You can move their heads, arms and legs. If you want one just write for 12 Lucky Star Pins to sell at 10 cents each. When you return the \$1.20 received from your sales we will send you the **Teddy Bear** at once.

GIRLS' DOLL CO.

Dept. 5, Attleboro, Mass.

Saves half your cooking expense

Placed in Your Home for \$1.00

Easy payment plan \$1.00 and up. Easy to clean.

O-H-I-O Combination Steam Cooker and Baker.

Guaranteed to save 50 per cent. in fuel, labor, time and provisions. A whole meal cooked over one burner on any stove. It cooks you deliciously cooked food meals 20 days' trial. No intermingling of odors or tastes. Fine for use on any style stove. A necessity every day of the year. The only healthful way to cook foods and bread-stuffs. Kitchen always cool. Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue free. \$1.00 Cook Book for 4 cts. postage. We want good agents. \$30 and \$50 weekly expenses.

"O-H-I-O" COOKER CO.

806 Jefferson Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

DOLCEOLA

A Miniature Grand Piano

The Dolceola's captivating harmony and original construction give it instant popularity, and the hearty endorsement of musical experts everywhere. It appeals to the larger number because of its low cost.

Free, handsome catalog. Agents make \$100 to \$500 monthly.

The Toledo Symphony Co.

809 Snow Flake Bldg., Toledo, O.

"Mum"

is as easy to use as it is to say. It is absolutely odorless. Does no harm to clothes or skin. Doesn't clog the pores, or check perspiration, but by a gentle chemical process it neutralizes

all odors of perspiration and all other bodily odors.

25 cents at drug- and department-stores.

If your dealer hasn't "Mum," send us his name and 25 cents and we'll send it postpaid.

Mum Mfg Co 1114 Chestnut St Philadelphia

A BOON TO THE SLENDER WOMAN

No lady need show a deficient bust measure

SAHLIN PERFECT FORM AND CORSET COMBINED

is the only garment that builds up the figure, producing the high bust and tapering waist effect so essential to present styles. No padding or interlining required. No pressure on heart, lungs or stomach. The illustrations show the merits of the garment. The back view shows the manner of adjustment.

Try the position; it will throw your shoulders back naturally and expand the chest.

\$1.50 ASK YOUR DEALER for \$1.00 SAHLIN

It is your guarantee against unsatisfactory substitutes. If he cannot supply you, send us your order with your dealer's name. Two styles: high or low bust. Made in Corset Sateen, White or Drab, also White Summer Netting.

Best Grade, \$1.50 Postage Medium, \$1.00 prepaid.

Give bust and waist measure and length of waist from armpit to waist line. Write for interesting Catalogue **FREE.**

THE SAHLIN COMPANY

1324 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

The Substitution Evil

HOW THE PUBLIC IS CHEATED

SUBSTITUTION, the disreputable practice of selling counterfeits of widely advertised articles or persuading unwary customers to buy other goods than those they have asked for, has become a widespread evil.

Did you ever know anybody who liked to be cheated? Not if he knows it—but the trouble is he never does know it until after the trick is played, and then it is too late.

A surprising number of people in this world are ready to believe what they are told without giving the matter much thought. The substitutor plays on the credulity of the public by offering "something just as good" instead of the standard article asked for. He is the man who finds out about what you are willing to pay for a thing and then tries to sell you something else not one-half as good but on which he makes a bigger profit.

He thinks to himself that you haven't much sense anyhow, and so tries to change your mind by a little plausible praise of an inferior article. He offers to sell you a substitute for a little less, and you are often foolish enough to take something utterly worthless in place of the advertised article.

This evil extends all through the business world. No sooner has a man built up a big reputation by extensive advertising and by the constant high quality of his goods than the substitutor stands ready to take advantage of his success. Perhaps the entire expense of the advertised article is due to the fine quality and pureness of the materials of which it is composed. In this case the substitutor makes something that has about the same appearance as the original, but, as is well known, appearances are deceitful. The substitute is nearly always compounded of adulterated ingredients. If it is a soap, a lotion, cold cream or anything like that, it is positively dangerous, and you ought not to touch it at any price, for a substance that is used on the skin should be absolutely pure or it will bring a host of distressing ailments in its train.

If it is a certain kind of food, such as canned vegetables, meats or even the ubiquitous breakfast product, it is all the more important that care should be used in preparation and that the ingredients used should be absolutely pure, for adulterated foods cause digestive troubles of all sorts and in many cases even death.

"But," perhaps you say to yourself, when you have read thus far, "this is all very well in its way, and of course I want to get a pure article, but how do I know that the widely advertised soap, food product, varnish, drugs, tonics, hardware, corsets or nearly every kind of thing in common use is really any better than the article the dealer tells me is 'just as good'?"

This question is very easily answered. The reputation of the advertised product is worth thousands, sometimes millions, of dollars to the advertiser.

Do you think for a moment that any sensible business man is going to jeopardize this great fortune for the sake of making a few extra dollars by sending out adulterated or inferior goods?

An advertisement of any article has back of it the whole business reputation of the firm that manufactures it. This firm has spent a great deal of money to prove to you that certain goods are worthy of your patronage and has sold thousands and thousands of articles. Now if each one of these was not exactly as represented, the fact would very quickly become known, the sales would fall off rapidly and a great and profitable business would be ruined.

This would be a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy, that would in the end take thousands of dollars from the advertiser's pocket; and as every man is in business primarily to make money, no advertiser would be insane enough to make such a blunder.

On the other hand, the substitutor, having no expensively built-up reputation to sustain, makes his comparatively small gains by tricking the public with all sorts of inferior and adulterated goods. He is a cheat and a liar, and when one fraud is found out he turns his attention to the other, and so the dastardly game goes on.

Do you stand for honesty and fair play in business?

PATRONIZE THE ADVERTISED ARTICLE

If your dealer won't supply you, walk out of his shop and deal with somebody else who is old-fashioned enough to still believe that "honesty is the best policy."

Kitchen Wrinkles

BLACK DRESSES.—These can be much freshened by sponging with alcohol mixed with water in the quantities of one part of alcohol to three of water. The garments should be sponged on the right side and then pressed on the wrong.

WHEN IRONING.—To improve your ironing rub flatirons with beeswax and salt. Tie the wax in cloth and apply this briskly to the iron while hot; afterward rub it in a paper containing salt, and the irons will pass far more smoothly over the clothes.

FRYING-PANS.—When any frying operation is finished, remember to draw the pan of fat to one side of the stove at once, to prevent it from burning. When it is somewhat cooler, strain the fat through a sieve into the basin in which it is usually kept, so that it will be ready for use again.

DON'TS IN THE KITCHEN.—Don't stick your fork, when baking a roast, again and again into the meat and so let out the juices and flavor. Don't flour the joint at all; sprinkle with salt only. Don't boil fish; steam it by placing a saucer under the strainer to raise it from the water. Don't buy slices of bacon; steam the piece for one hour, then take off rind. When cold, cut into slices.

A BRIGHT POLISH.—Silver spoons, as well as patch boxes, vinaigrettes, and other small silver trinkets, may be easily brightened without the addition of silver powder by placing them in an aluminum receptacle and pouring boiling water over them. Polishing should be effected by means of a piece of clean chamois leather; but in adopting this treatment it must be remembered that the silver should never be allowed to become tarnished.

DAMAGED LINEN.—Table linen is best mended with embroidery cotton of a number to correspond with the quality of the cloth. Under the ragged edges of the tear tack a piece of stiff paper, and make a network of fine stitches back and forth over its edges, carrying the stitches about an inch beyond the tear. Thin places and breaks in linen may be run with flax or embroidery floss, and towels should be mended in the same way.

WASTE PAPER.—It is often difficult to know how to dispose of old papers that have to be burnt, as they are liable to set the chimney on fire if thrown into the grate or kitchen stove. The best plan to adopt is to roll them up tightly, wind round with wire, and place them lengthwise in the fire-grate. The papers will then consume slowly away like a log, without any danger of flaming up, and the wire can be used again and again.

We Will Answer Any Question

About Dress, Fashion, the Hair, Household, etc., etc., you ask us, if the following instructions are carefully followed:

- 1.—Write with pen (not pencil) on separate sheet of paper, and on one side of paper only.
- 2.—Send 10 cents in stamps if you want an answer by mail in a SEALED envelope.
- 3.—Do not expect us to answer questions in this column except those of general interest.
- 4.—Do not expect us to answer any question by mail unless you send 10 cents in stamps to cover expense.
- 5.—Write your name and address plainly if you want an answer by mail.

When writing us please remember that MCCALL'S MAGAZINE is sent to the printer quite some time before it is issued, and that we receive many hundreds of letters to be answered. Do not be disappointed if you do not see your question answered in these columns. If it is not answered rest assured it was not of general interest. The best way to get an immediate reply is to enclose 10 cents. Every question is answered by an expert.

The McCall Company, New York City.

GIRLIE.—Use the cucumber lotion referred to in the article "Hot Weather Hints for Hygiene and Beauty" on page 976 of the July issue of MCCALL'S MAGAZINE. Gowns made in the Empire style are seldom worn nowadays, but the Princess-Empire, that is the dress with a Princess front and an Empire effect at the back, is very fashionable.

J. M. C.—The following wash will not only cure dandruff, but cause the hair to become silky and luxuriant: Apply every night, with massage, a lotion composed of 2 ounces of witch-hazel, 2 ounces of distilled water and 40 grains of resorcin. 2. Use the cucumber lotion recommended to "Girlie" for your skin. 3. The following is the prescription of a famous skin specialist for removing freckles: Elder-flower ointment, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, 20 grains. Mix well and rub into the freckles at night; in the morning, wash this off with plenty of mild soap and warm water. When all grease is completely removed, apply the following ointment: Infusion of rose petals, ½ pint; citric acid, 30 grains. If any irritation of the skin should follow this application apply cold cream.

A. V. V.—The engagement ring should be worn on the third finger of the left hand. The wedding ring is also worn on this finger beneath the engagement ring.

BLACK EYES.—1. It is perfectly correct, and in fact the polite thing to do, to ask your friend to call if you have known him some time and have reason to think he cares to come. 2. The cucumber lotion recommended to "Girlie" is excellent for the skin.

SUSY ANN.—1. Let the moles alone unless you can afford to have them removed by a skin specialist, for if you attempt to remove them yourself you will probably make a disfiguring scar. 2. Rub vaseline on your eyebrows every night and persist for six months and you will find that they will gradually grow thicker. 3. A girl of fourteen should wear her hair in a braid and either parted or in a pompadour in the front.

T. J. P. CALIFORNIA.—1. Both taffeta and peau de soie are always worn and Eton jackets are still popular. 2. Peter Pan effects are worn to some extent but they are not so much used as last year.

BLUE-EYED NELLIE.—Redness or flushing of the face is very difficult to cure. But the following lotion has often been found beneficial: Oxide of zinc, 2 drams; glycerine, 4 drams; rose water, 2 ounces.

(Continued on page 1086)

A New Package for Heinz Pure Foods



No single step in the whole history of food preparation means so much to you as the perfection of the Heinz Improved Tin.

By it, all doubt as to keeping qualities, all uncertainty of flavor, all danger of contamination have been removed; for when you buy foods in this special container you are absolutely sure of getting the fine, fresh flavor, the perfect wholesomeness and purity possessed by the original product.

HEINZ Improved Tin

is specially made by Heinz and differs from the old-fashioned can in these ways:

The inside is prepared by a scientific method to render impossible any metallic taste being transmitted to the contents.

No solder is used in sealing, the top and bottom being crimped to the sides by a unique rolled joint, thoroughly air-tight and sanitary. The entire can is made of extra heavy material and is double-plated with pure tin.

Of the 57 Varieties, we put up the following in tins: Preserved Fruits, Apple Butter, Cranberry Sauce, Mince Meat, Tomato Soup, Baked Beans.

A handsome booklet telling the whole story of the 57—FREE.



H. J. HEINZ COMPANY

NEW YORK PITTSBURGH CHICAGO LONDON

FREE ANY ARTICLE ON THESE 3 PAGES--SOME REMARKABLE OFFERS

WE WANT CLUB RAISERS—LADIES, MISSES, BOYS AND GIRLS—in every City, Town and Village in the United States and Canada to take subscriptions for **MCCALL'S MAGAZINE**, the most popular Ladies' Magazine published. By getting your neighbors and friends to subscribe you can obtain, free, any article on these three pages. **NO OUTFIT IS NECESSARY.** All you require is a copy of **MCCALL'S MAGAZINE**. Your own subscription, new or renewal, counts as one towards any premium, providing you send it in yourself. **Send 50 cents for each subscription (send 75 cents for Canadian subscriptions).** Every subscriber gets a **Free Pattern of her own selection.** If you cannot secure all the subscriptions for the article of your choice at once, send them as fast as you take them. All subscriptions will be credited carefully to your account until you select premium. Every article is guaranteed by The McCall Company and if not exactly as represented your money will be cheerfully returned. No premiums given for subscriptions taken in Manhattan or Bronx (Boroughs of New York City). When sending your orders do not fail to give the name and address of each subscriber in full and your own name, postoffice, county and state. Tell ladies who give their subscriptions to you that they will receive the first Magazine and Free Pattern within two weeks. Club raiser will receive premium within two weeks. **Delivery charges are paid by consignee**, except where otherwise stated. See special rule on page 1084, which is good on all premiums. **We seldom discontinue any premium; make your choice from this or any previous issue of McCall's MAGAZINE.** Send All Clubs to **THE MCCALL COMPANY, 236 to 246 West 37th Street, NEW YORK CITY.**

We will send ANY OFFER ON THIS PAGE, CHARGES PREPAID by us, to any part of the United States, SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED, to any person sending us 2 yearly subscriptions for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each. If the article you receive is not satisfactory and exactly as described, return it and we will return your dollar. Tell every subscriber she gets one McCall Pattern Free.



Offer 232—Ladies' or Misses' Wrist Bag, of black or brown leather; nicely lined with good material; has latest style neat leather handle; size 4½ inches; has inside pocket with coin purse. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 130—SPECIAL—Genuine Black Seal Leather Pocketbook, with five compartments, one of which is chamois lined. Exceptional value. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 54—Irish Point Lace Effect Centerpiece, 18 inches square, and three Doilies. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 51—Handsome Bureau Cover, 54 inches long, 17 inches wide. Irish point lace effect with embroidered edge. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 161—Pure Irish Linen Stamped Bureau Cover. Stamped ready to be embroidered; also Tray Cloth and two Doilies stamped on the same linen to match. Size of bureau cover, 18 by 44 inches. 1,750 square inches altogether, of pure Irish linen. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 4—One fine quality Hair Brush, best bristles, beautifully polished handle and back. Made by the best manufacturer of hair brushes in America. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.



Offer 422—Exceptionally pretty Gold Brooch, warranted 14-karat pure gold filled and guaranteed for 3 years. Lovers' knot like picture, with real opal or ruby center; for 2 subscribers.

Offer 389—Magnificent Centerpiece, square or round, 2 feet 6 inches across, in Irish point lace effect. Answers as entire cover for a small table or centerpiece for a large table. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 413—Quarter-dozen Beautiful White Table Napkins, each 18 inches square; every thread guaranteed pure linen; damask pattern. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 160½—Quarter-dozen Pure Linen Ladies' Handkerchiefs, full size, with neat hemstitched border. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 9—Half-dozen Silver Napkin Rings, in the new narrow shape; neatly engraved. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 248—Silver Nut Cracker and 6 Silver Picks, very useful and ornamental. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 313—Child's 3-Piece Set (Rogers), consisting of Knife, Fork and Spoon. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 359—Whisk Broom, 8¼ inches long, fine quality straw, black ebonized handle with sterling silver ornament. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 275—Solid Sterling Silver Thumbie, handsomely engraved, any size you wish, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 120—Two Sterling Silver (one Gold Filled if desired) Hat Pins, different designs. 2 subscribers.

Offer 71—Ladies' or Misses' Comb Set, consisting of one back comb and 2 side combs, in tortoise-shell finish; warranted unbreakable. These 3 combs, all full size, sent free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.



Offer 275

ANY OF THESE RINGS GIVEN FREE FOR GETTING 2 SUBSCRIBERS

RING MEASURE

1
2
3
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9

Offer 21

Offer 21—Ladies' or Misses' 14-karat Gold Filled Ring, Tiffany setting, set with ruby, turquoise, pearl, emerald or imitation diamond.

Offer 19—Ladies' 14-karat Gold Filled Ring; smooth, flat, broad; very heavy; well polished.

Offer 174—Ladies' Dainty Three-Stone Gypsy Ring, 14-karat gold filled; choice of 2 white and 1 red stone, 2 white and 1 blue, 2 white and 1 green, or 1 red, 1 white and 1 blue.

We warrant each Ring sent out to be 14-karat filled with pure gold.



Offer 19



Offer 174



Offer 20

Offer 20—Ladies' or Misses' 14-karat Gold Filled Ring, set with sparkling, genuine opal.

Offer 18—Ladies' 14-karat Gold Filled Band Wedding Ring, half round, very heavy and well made.

Offer 175 is a very Dainty Ring. Choice of Turquoise, Opal or Ruby, inlaid on each side with very fine quality of half pearl.



Offer 18



Offer 175



Offer 16

Offer 16—For 2 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each, we will send both these 14-karat Gold Filled Rings. One is smooth, and one prettily engraved. Sizes run up to 7. Be sure to state sizes. Remember, we send both rings.

How to Order a Ring—To get correct ring size measure from star at top of "Ring Measure" with a piece of stiff paper that fits the finger and goes over knuckles. The number that the paper reaches to is your size. Send number only, don't send slip of paper. We cannot exchange rings for other sizes when wrong size is given by club raiser, unless to cents in sent us when ring is returned. 9 is our largest size in any ladies' ring.



Offer 16

Offer 286—VERY SPECIAL OFFER. Three Genuine Hand-Painted Pillow Tops; each top 22 inches square; excellent material, especially made for wear. Animal and floral designs. All three tops sent, delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions.

Offer 46—One pair high-grade six-inch Steel Scissors, highly polished nickel-plated finish, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 45—One pair high-grade Nail Scissors. 2 subs.

Offer 44—One pair high-grade Buttonhole Scissors.

Offer 43—One pair high-grade Embroidery Scissors, with long, fine points suitable for fancy work. 2 subs.

Offer 320—Silver Toothpick or Match Holder, satin engraved, gold lined; neat bird design. Sent for 2 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We pay postage.

Offer 405—Two Silver Salt Shakers and One Pepper Shaker, quadruple plate, embossed work, well made, neatly finished; for getting 2 subscribers.

Offer 194—Small but neat Silver Sugar Bowl, quadruple plate, matching 195 Pitcher, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 195—Dainty little Silver Cream Pitcher, quadruple plate, matching in design 194; for 2 subscribers.

Offer 211—Rogers A1 Sugar Shell, Carlton design—2 subs.

Offer 212—Rogers A1 Cream Ladle, Carlton design—2 subs.

Offer 213—Rogers A1 Pickle Fork, Carlton design—2 subs.

Offer 222—Rogers A1 Butter Knife, Carlton design—2 subs.

Offer 216—Rogers A1 Cold Meat Fork, Carlton design—2 subscribers.

Offer 189—Boys' Jack Knife, with two good, strong steel blades; excellent value. 2 subscribers.

Offer 147—Handsome Table Cover, 36 inches square, very pretty design, fringed edge. Splendid value. Any color.

Offer 148—Beautiful Lambrequin, 72 inches by 18 inches, with fringed edge, handsomely decorated with flowers, in gold tinsel effect; exceptionally good value. Any color.

Offer 453—Handsome 14-kt. Gold Filled Chain, suitable for a locket, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 107—Silver Cup, large size, quadruple plate, with highly burnished gold lining. Sent delivery charges prepaid on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 451—This very attractive Corset Cover is made of fine cambric, edged about the top and armholes with fine torchon lace, one inch wide. The front has two rows of torchon insertion separated by a band of four hemstitched tucks. The back is plain with under-arm seam and just enough fulness at waistline to make a neat-fitting Corset Cover. It is exceptionally well made and finished, and is sent free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents.



FREE---Any of the Handsome Premiums on This Page---ALL FREE

We offer a complete line of this celebrated cutlery—Free for very small clubs. Each piece is warranted and stamped genuine Rogers At quality. The design is the well-known pretty Carlton. If you cannot secure enough subscriptions see special rule on next page. This silverware must not be confused with the cheap silverware usually offered as premiums. All the tableware we offer is genuine Rogers triple plated with pure silver.



Illustration of Carlton Design.

Offer 221—Half-Dozen Rogers At Silver Teaspoons, Carlton design. Sent free, charges prepaid, for getting only 4 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 205—Half-Dozen Rogers At Tableknives, not Carlton, but with smooth and beautiful steel handles and blades, heavily plated with pure silver. Sent on receipt of 9 yearly subscriptions. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 209—Half-Dozen Rogers At Silver Tablespoons, Carlton design. Sent on receipt of 8 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 208—Half-Dozen Rogers At Silver Tableforks, Carlton design. Sent on receipt of 8 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 210—Half-Dozen Rogers At Silver Dessertspoons, Carlton design. Sent on receipt of 8 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 206—Half-Dozen Rogers At Silver Fruit Knives, Carlton design, for 9 subscriptions. We prepay delivery.

Offer 217—Rogers At Large Berry Spoon, Carlton design. Sent on receipt of 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 259—Rogers Large Gravy Ladle, Carlton design. Sent on receipt of 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

You can have your choice of a Rogers At Carlton Sugar Shell, Cream Ladle, Pickle Fork, Butter Knife or Cold Meat Fork, for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each. See page 1082.



Offer 73M—Food Chopper, the well-known ROLLMAN, easy to turn; easy to open and clean; feeds all the food through the cutters, there is no waste. Chops one pound of raw or cooked meat per minute, fish, vegetables, fruits, nuts, etc. Small, but does the work. Has four steel cutters; coarse, medium, fine and nut butter cutters. Sent on receipt of 5 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges. See special rule.

Offer 387—Handsome Table Cloth, every thread guaranteed pure imported linen. This is really a beautiful cloth of fine quality. Size 6 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 7 inches. Has 7-inch hemstitched drawn-work border. Given for only 8 subscriptions. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 264—Pure Linen Sideboard Cover, 15 inches wide, 54 inches long; has 2-inch drawnwork hemstitched border. Sent on receipt of 3 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.



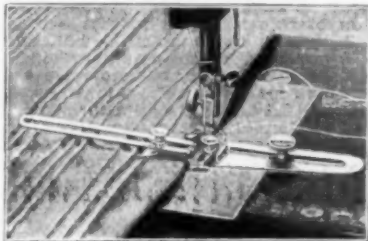
Offer 231—One Pair of Genuine Real French Kid Gloves, in black, white, gray or tan. Sent prepaid on receipt of 5 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Be sure to state size and color desired. All sizes up to 7½. When size 8 is desired we can send only black.

Offer 233—One Pair of Hopkins Bleaching Gloves sent delivery charges prepaid for only 2 subscribers at 50 cents each. Just the thing to use in sweeping and general work. Every lady should have a pair of these excellent gloves to protect her hands while doing housework.

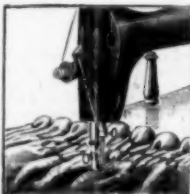
Offer 40—VERY SPECIAL—Pure Silk Ladies' SHAWL, over 2 feet 6 inches square, medallion embroidered effect, neat scalloped edges. Choice of all black or all white. Sent delivery charges prepaid to any address in the United States for only 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 144—Large Wool Shawl of excellent quality, 1½ yards long, 3 feet 6 inches wide, with neat fringe, very comfortable for all seasons of the year—especially when the air feels chilly. Choice of black, white, pale blue, red or cream white. Sent delivery charges prepaid for getting 6 subscribers at 50 cents each.

Have You a Sewing Machine? If You Have You Need the Magic Tucker



Offer 62—This Tucker fits all machines; is easily put on or taken off; has no spring to break; cannot get out of order; does not touch the foot or feed of machine; does not cut, pull or stretch the goods. Tucks any quality of material equally well. Makes the smallest pin tuck to the largest tuck. Will last a lifetime. Tucks silks, flannels, woolsens, without creasing, basting or measuring. If you have a sewing machine you require one of these Tuckers. We will send one Magic Tucker, delivery charges prepaid, to any address in the United States, to any lady sending us 2 yearly subscriptions for MCGALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each. One of the subscriptions may be your own, new or renewal. The retail price of the Magic Tucker alone is one dollar.



Offer 63—Little Wonder Ruffler and Braider for all kinds of gathering, single or double. Superior to any other Ruffler for shirring as the lines can be run close together with perfect ease. Absolutely reliable. Retail price is 50 cents. Sent postage prepaid for sending 1 new or renewal subscription for MCGALL'S MAGAZINE (your own if you like) and 10 cents added money.

Offer 290—Gold Finished Comb and Brush Set, sent delivery charges prepaid on receipt of 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Brush has fine bristles with handsome enameled back, with floral decoration. An exceptionally neat set.

Offer 132—Crumb Tray and Brush. The tray and back of brush are made of heavy metal enameled white and artistically decorated. Brush has good heavy bristles. Sent delivery charges prepaid for only 3 subscribers.

Offer 126—Large Sized Wrist Bag. Very latest style, 8 inches wide, several compartments, inside purse for small change, well made of good leather, of up-to-date shape. Sent delivery charges prepaid for getting 4 subscribers for MCGALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.

Offer 215—Large Stamping Outfit, containing 120 new and attractive designs for embroidery work, including 3 complete alphabets—suitable for all styles of fancy work, centerpieces, doilies, tray covers, piano scarfs, sofa pillows, etc., etc. With each outfit is included one pair of the famous Duchess Embroidery Hoops with felt cushions and a complete outfit of stamping materials. Everything sent for getting only 3 subscribers for MCGALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.

Offer 325—This most stylish Black Underskirt will be forwarded, delivery charges prepaid anywhere in the United States, to any person who sends us 2 new or renewal yearly subscriptions for MCGALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each. Skirt is made of rich, heavy mercerized black sateen; silk finish; 12-inch plaited flounce finished with a bias ruffle on which are two rows of strapping, with dust ruffle underneath. All the seams are flat felled while flounce and ruffle are headed with strapping. Your own subscription counts as one if not already sent.

Offer 531—Every amateur and professional dressmaker requires a Skirt Gage. It's a necessity if you wish to adjust the height or length of skirts perfectly. All the worry caused by trying to get a skirt to hang evenly is avoided by the use of this excellent device. The very best ladies' tailors and dressmakers in New York City use this Skirt Gage. Sent delivery charges prepaid to any address in the United States, to any lady sending 3 yearly subscriptions for MCGALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each, or for 3 subscribers and 20 cents, or for 1 subscriber and 40 cents.

\$750.00 in Cash

prizes will be paid to club raisers for MCGALL'S MAGAZINE who send us the largest number of subscriptions before September 1st. There are 122 prizes, amounting to \$750.00. The first prize is \$100.00; the second prize, \$75.00. No division of prizes. In case of a tie, same amount will be paid to each. Send at once for full particulars.

THE MCGALL COMPANY

Offer 140—Lady's Umbrella, 36 inch; made of finest quality union taffeta; steel rod; beautiful pearl handle, mounted in sterling silver; straight or hooked handle, as preferred. A most excellent umbrella, that we know will give entire satisfaction as to appearance as well as wear. Sent to any lady or miss who sends us 9 subscribers for MCGALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.

Offer 491—Ladies' or Misses' Locket and Chain, 14-karat gold filled. The chain is an open cut link. The locket is Roman gold finished, set with opal or imitation diamond, with place for two photos. Sent delivery charges prepaid for getting 4 subscribers for MCGALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.

Offer 66—Hair Switch. For a club of 7 yearly subscribers at 50 cents each we will match any samples of hair sent us (except white). Each switch is 22 inches long and 2 ounces in weight, and is guaranteed to be a fine quality of human hair. Enclose with order a lock of your hair. For White Switches a club of 15 subscribers is required. These switches are made by Mrs. Ayers. See her advertisement on page 1074.

Offer 35—Gold Trimmed 55-Piece Dinner Set; each piece is full size and trimmed in gold, with a very pretty floral decoration. This set consists of one dozen Cups and Saucers, one dozen Dinner Plates, half-dozen Butter Dishes, half-dozen Preserve Dishes, one covered Vegetable Dish, one large Meat Platter (10 inch), one medium Meat Platter (8 inch), one Slop Bowl, one Pickle Dish, one Pie Dish. Sent for securing only 15 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 35—Gold Lined 10-Piece Toilet Set, consisting of Basin, Ewer and all the usual pieces; each piece is beautifully decorated with flowers and trimmed with gold; very latest shaped ewer. Sent for securing only 15 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Beautiful White and Gold 35-piece Breakfast or Tea Set for Getting Only 12 Subscribers at 50 Cents Each

Offer 37—We have just purchased an enormous supply of handsome white and gold 35-piece Breakfast or Tea Sets at such a low price that we are able to make the above wonderful offer. Each set consists of a half-dozen white and gold Tea Cups and Saucers, a half-dozen 8-inch Plates, a half-dozen 5-inch Fruit or Oatmeal Dishes, 1 Dish 11 inches long by 8½ inches wide, 1 full size Sugar Bowl, 1 full size Cream Pitcher, 1 10-inch Bread Plate, and a half-dozen Butter Plates. All the pieces are of beautiful white ware trimmed with gold in medallion effect. Each set will be carefully packed in a box and shipped on receipt of the small club of 12 yearly subscribers for MCGALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each. See special rule.

Offer 259—Highest grade Fountain Pen, fitted with 14-karat solid gold pen, and the only perfect feeding device known. Barrel is made of finest quality, beautifully polished hard rubber. State whether you wish lady's or gentleman's style. We guarantee this pen for one year. Sent for only 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. See special rule. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 378—Ladies' 14-karat pure gold filled Signet Ring, beautifully polished; very neat and always fashionable. This very pretty ring will be hand engraved with one or two initials free of charge and sent by mail prepaid for securing only 3 subscribers at 50 cents each. Please be very careful to state initials plainly and give correct size, as we cannot exchange signet ring if you give wrong size.



Very Pretty Baby Ring

Offer 30-3-Stone Baby Ring, 14-karat gold filled. The stones are ruby, turquoise and pearl, and make an exceptionally neat combination. This Baby Ring will be sent on receipt of 1 yearly subscription for MCGALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents and 10 cents extra. Send 60c for subscription and Ring. Delivery charges prepaid.

Offer 170—Ladies' or Misses' Turquoise Ring, 14-karat gold filled and of the very latest production. The band across consists of 3 French pearls with a turquoise unaid on each side. At the top and bottom of the band there is a large turquoise and a brilliant. Sent on receipt of 4 yearly subscriptions for MCGALL'S MAGAZINE. We prepay delivery charges. Do not fail to give correct size.



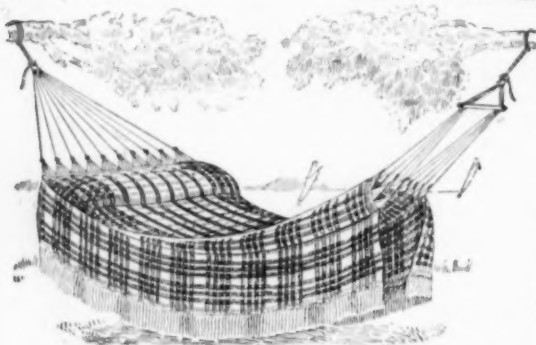
All These Beautiful Hammocks FREE

Every Hammock we offer is made by the best manufacturer of Hammocks in the United States. This is not a collection of cheap Hammocks, like those usually offered as premiums, but a choice selection of this season's newest designs; clean, fresh Hammocks, direct from the mill. Every Hammock has concealed spreader at head and wood bar at foot, with patented tips and adjustable hitch end rings, requiring no adjustable ropes or knots. The color effects have been chosen for their tastefulness. The Plaid Hammock for 6 subscribers is very pretty. By securing a few subscribers for **MCCALL'S MAGAZINE--Free Pattern to every subscriber--**you can have your choice of these 6 splendid Hammocks. By spending one evening in raising a small club of subscribers you can earn a beautiful present which will give you much pleasure during the warm days of summer.

Offer 398--For 4 subscribers. Open Gauze Weave Hammock with pillow, concealed spreader at head, and valance; in handsome white and red, or white and green stripes; 3 feet wide, 6½ feet long. Sent on receipt of only 4 subscribers for **MCCALL'S MAGAZINE** at 50 cents each.

Offer 397--For 3 subscribers. Same Hammock as Offer 398, except that it has no valance. Sent on receipt of 3 yearly subscriptions for **MCCALL'S MAGAZINE** at 50 cents each.

Offer 399--For 5 subscribers. Close Canvas and Full Weave Hammock, 3 feet wide by 6 feet 8 inches long; has valance; choice of green, white and red stripes, or red with white stripes. Very pretty. Sent on receipt of 5 subscribers for **MCCALL'S MAGAZINE** at 50 cents each.



Offer 395--For 6 subscribers. Beautiful Plaid Hammock of close canvas and twill weave; 3 feet wide, 6½ feet long; with pillow, buttons and tassels, and wide valance; yellow, white and red plaid effect, or green, yellow and white plaid effect. Most excellent value. Sent for 6 subscribers for **MCCALL'S MAGAZINE** at 50 cents each.

Nice Cool Lisle Gloves

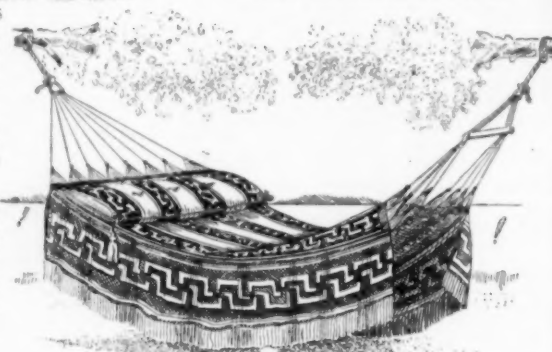
Offer 449--One Pair of Soft White or Black Lisle Gloves. Excellent quality. Sent prepaid for getting 2 subscribers for **MCCALL'S MAGAZINE** at 50 cents each.

Offer 154--Ladies' Pearl Handle Knife. Best drawn steel; highly tempered; finely polished; two blades. Sent prepaid for getting 2 subscribers for **MCCALL'S MAGAZINE** at 50 cents each.

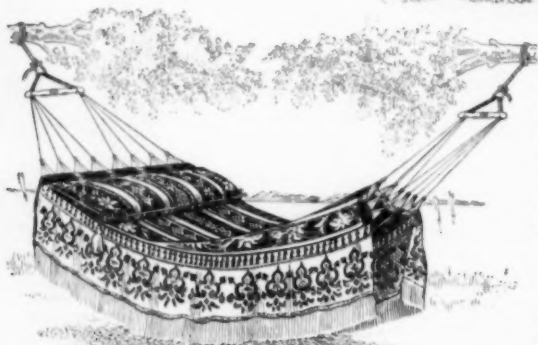
Offer 396--For 9 subscribers. Splendid Jacquard Design Hammock, 3½ feet wide, 6 feet 10 inches long; made of close canvas and twill weave; has lay-back pillow, with buttons and tassels as well as a wide valance; beautiful striped color effects, red or green predominating. Sent for securing 9 subscribers for **MCCALL'S MAGAZINE** at 50 cents each.



Offer 401--Ladies' or Gents' Watch Fob. 14-karat gold filled buckle; ornament and clasp; on very heavy all silk grosgrain ribbon. The ornament has plain bottom for engraving. Sent prepaid for 4 yearly subscriptions for **MCCALL'S MAGAZINE** at 50 cents each.



Offer 399



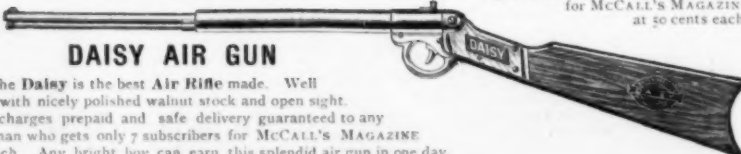
Offer 400

Offer 400--For 12 subscribers. Magnificent Jacquard Design Hammock, 3½ feet wide, 7 feet long, of close twill weave, lay-back pillow with buttons and tassels, and wide valance. A luxurious Hammock in every way. The color effect in floral design with red or green predominating is very pleasing. Sent for securing 12 subscribers for **MCCALL'S MAGAZINE** at 50 cents each.

Offer 402--Splendid Camera. Uses film pack; is loaded in daylight; single exposures may be removed at any time for development, and the rapidity with which pictures may be made is astonishing; size, 3¼ x 4¼; has best single lens obtainable; always in focus and produces a sharp, clear negative; the shuttle works for either time or instantaneous exposure and is automatic in action, requiring no setting whatever; has two sets of brilliant finders and suited for horizontal or vertical pictures. Sent delivery charges prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed for getting 16 subscribers for **MCCALL'S MAGAZINE** at 50 cents each.

Boys DAISY AIR GUN

Offer 564--The Daisy is the best Air Rifle made. Well made of steel with nicely polished walnut stock and open sight. Sent delivery charges prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed to any boy or young man who gets only 7 subscribers for **MCCALL'S MAGAZINE** at 50 cents each. Any bright boy can earn this splendid air gun in one day.



Lace Curtains, Muslin Curtains Lace Door Panels, Bed Spreads Couch Covers, Rugs, Hall Carpets, Stair Carpets, Table Covers

Offer 77--One Pair of Curtains, in Danish lace effect. Sent for getting only 3 subscriptions at 50 cents each. Each curtain is 3 yards long and one yard wide. Novelty effect with heavy border and figured center. Postage on each pair you order 15 cents extra.



Offer 79--One Pair of Curtains, Brussels lace effect. Sent for getting only 5 subscriptions at 50 cents each. Each curtain is 3 yards long and 1½ yards wide.

Offer 77 Handsome fishnet border, plain center. Postage on each pair you order 20 cents extra. See picture in May Magazine.

Offer 450--Magnificent Lace Door Panel, made on very best quality cable net, beautiful figured center. Size, 4½ feet long by 3 feet wide; can be made to fit any door. Given for only 4 subscribers for **MCCALL'S MAGAZINE**. We prepay delivery charges. See picture in May Magazine.



Offer 76--One Pair of Curtains, in Scotch lace effect. Sent for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each. Each curtain is 2½ yards long and 2 feet 6 inches wide, with neat border and center of good quality net. Postage on each pair you order 15 cents extra.

Offer 78--One Pair of Curtains, in Irish lace effect. Sent for getting only 4 subscriptions at 50 cents each. Each curtain is 3 yards long and 2½ yards wide.

Offer 76 40 inches wide. We offer a very pretty design in this curtain. Postage on each pair you order 20 cents extra. See picture in May Magazine.

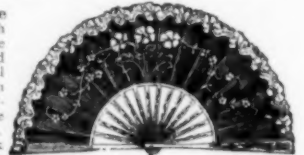
Offer 150--Wool Smyrna Rug, very high grade, in floral, Oriental or animal design, 5 feet long, 2½ feet wide; reversible. These rugs are handsome in appearance and wear well. Sent for securing the small club of 10 subscribers.

Offer 188--Heavy, Pure White Marseilles Bed Spread, full size, being over 7 feet long and almost 7 feet wide; made of 3-ply yarn, both warp and filling. The design is a handsome one and the quality most excellent. This beautiful white spread will be sent for securing only 7 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 83--All Lace White Bed Spread and Two All Lace White Shams to Match. Spread is over 7½ feet long and over 5½ feet wide. The lace shams are each 3 feet square. This is a magnificent premium and one of the best we offer. Sent for only 6 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 141--Handsome Couch Cover, in Persian striped effect, sent for 6 yearly subscriptions; 3 yards long, 1½ yards wide; tassel fringe all around. Made up in neat combination of stripes; red, blue and green alternating.

Offer 50--Pure Silk Fan with embroidered lace edging and spangled floral decorations. An exceedingly handsome fan suitable for any occasion. Choice of black or white. Sent delivery charges prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed for 3 subscriptions at 50 cents each.



SPECIAL RULE Applies to ALL Premiums

Many ladies are anxious to earn a few of our handsome and useful premiums, but are unable to obtain the entire number of subscriptions. To these we say:

Send 20 cents instead of every subscription you are unable to obtain; for instance, if a premium is given for eight subscriptions, and you can get only five, send the five subscriptions and 60 cents; if you can get only six, send the six and 40 cents, and so on. We would rather have the subscriptions, however, so get as many as you possibly can.

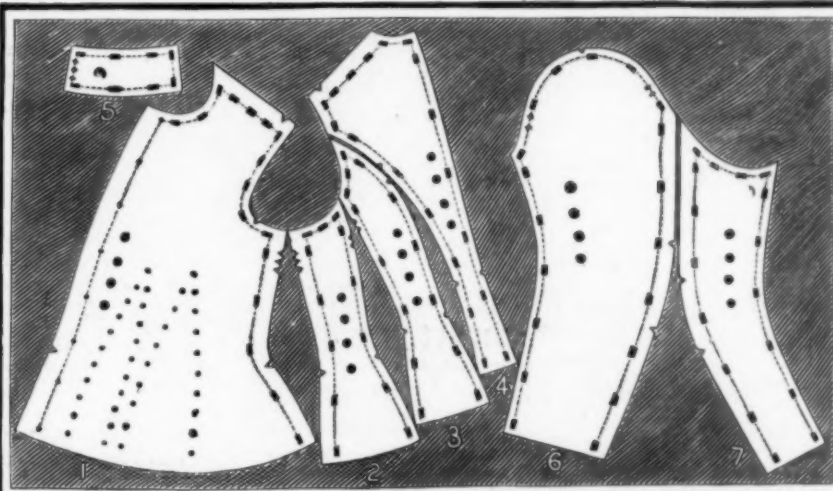


THE McCALL PATTERNS

THE SIMPLEST, MOST EASILY PUT TOGETHER AND BEST FITTING PATTERNS IN THE WORLD.

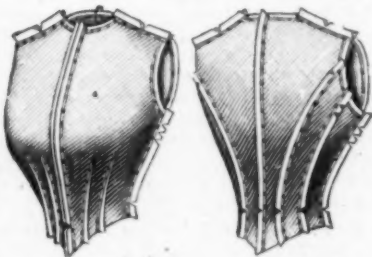


James McCall
A facsimile of this signature appears on all McCALL PATTERNS.



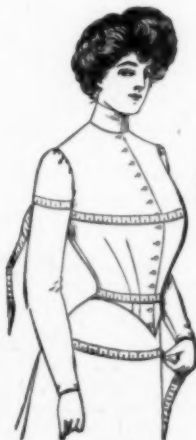
James McCall
A facsimile of this signature appears on all McCALL PATTERNS.

The above is a fac-simile of THE McCALL (model) PATTERN with perforations (□) showing SEAM ALLOWANCES without waste of material; the same perforations also show the BASTING AND SEWING LINES, features not found in any other pattern.



FRONT VIEW
BACK VIEW
LINING READY FOR FITTING

MCCALL PATTERNS are the simplest paper patterns in the world to understand and put together.



Position of Tape for Taking the Bust, Waist, Sleeve and Hip Measures

All McCall Patterns are easy to understand and put together; no possibility of a mistake if directions are followed. Crosses (✕), perforations (□), notches (▷), etc., indicate exact position of waistline, tucks, pleats and gathers, on McCall Patterns. Distinct perforations indicate seam allowances, extra allowance being made on shoulder and under-arm seams for possible alterations. These are special features helpful to the amateur dressmaker. An interesting article on dressmaking will be found on the last page of The McCall Large Catalogue. The Large Catalogue also contains over 1300 illustrations of designs for ladies', misses', girls', children's and boys' garments, including styles that are in vogue from month to month. Ask for it at the pattern counter. Sent postpaid for 20 cents, throughout the United States and Colonies.

- No. 1 indicates—the front.
No. 2 indicates—the under-arm piece.
No. 3 indicates—the side-back piece.
No. 4 indicates—the back.
No. 5 indicates—the collar.
No. 6 indicates—the upper-sleeve piece.
No. 7 indicates—the under-sleeve piece.

The line of small perforations (○) near edge in front, piece No. 1, indicates the turn for a hem.

The quantity of material, trimming, lining, etc., required is printed on the envelope of each McCall Pattern.

The following Symbols are used on McCall Patterns wherever necessary

Notches—(▷) show how the pattern is to be put together and also indicate the waistline.

Large Perforations (○) show how to lay the pattern on the straight of the material.

Long Perforations (□) show the seam allowances and the basting and sewing lines.

One Cross and a Perforation (✕○) show where the garment is to be pleated.

Two Crosses (✕✕) show where the garment is to be gathered.

Three Crosses (✕✕✕) show edge to be placed on a fold when cutting.

The Correct Way to Take Measurements for McCall Patterns

Ladies' Garments Requiring Bust Measure—Pass the tape around the body over the fullest part of the bust—about one inch below armhole—a little higher in the back—draw closely, not too tight.

Waist Measure—Pass the tape around the waist.

Hip Measure—Adjust the tape six inches below the waist.

Sleeve—Pass the tape around the muscular part of the arm—about one inch below the armhole (this is for the lining sleeve only).

Length of Waist—Adjust the tape at center-back from neck to waistline.

Misses', Girls' and Children's Garments should be measured by the directions given for ladies.

Men's and Boys' Garments—Coats, Vests, etc.—Pass the tape under the arms and around the fullest part of the breast.

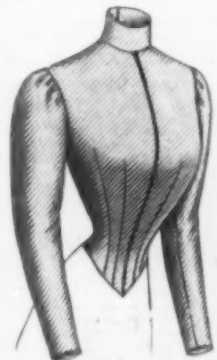
For Trousers—Pass the tape around the waist, also measure the inside leg seam.

For Shirts, etc.—Pass the tape around the neck and allow one inch more for size of neckband.

OBSERVE the fine proportions, artistic curves, French darts and beautifully shaped front. All

McCall Patterns are cut and fitted after this Model

and if proper size is selected, a beautiful and perfect-fitting garment will be the result.



COMPLETE LINING FINISHED



Notice position of tape on the back.....

Position of Tape Slightly Higher on the Back for Bust Measure, also for Waist and Hip Measures

THE McCALL COMPANY

236 to 246 West 37th Street, NEW YORK

BRANCH OFFICES:

186-188 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.
1426 Howard St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
61-63 Albert St., TORONTO, CANADA.

Rubens Shirt

For Infants, Misses and Women



No Buttons No Trouble
Patent Nos. 528,008—550,233

A Word to Mothers:

The Rubens Shirt is a veritable life preserver. No child should be without it. It affords full protection to lungs and abdomen, thus preventing colds and coughs, so fatal to a great many children. Get the Rubens Shirt at once. Take no other, no matter what any unprogressive dealer may say. If he doesn't keep it write to us. The Rubens Shirt has gladdened the hearts of thousands of mothers. We want it accessible to all the world.

Made also in all sizes for Misses and Women



Beware of Imitations!

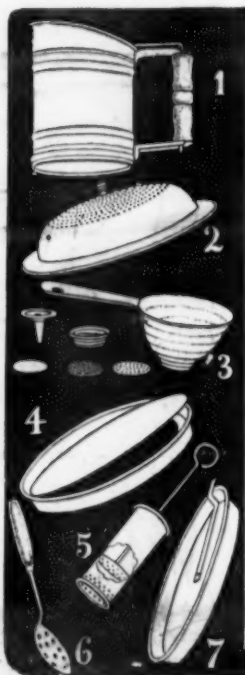
The Genuine Rubens Shirt has the name "RUBENS" stamped on every garment.

The Rubens Shirt is made in cotton, merino (half wool and half cotton), wool, silk and wool, and all silk, to fit from birth to any age. Sold at dry-goods stores. Circulars, with price list, free.

The Rubens Shirt is so easily adjusted and fits so snugly to the form that it proves particularly effective in guarding from cold and protecting the health of invalids, those enfeebled by age, or others who are delicate.

Manuf'd by RUBENS & MARBLE

99 Market Street, Chicago



\$1.35 OUTFIT FREE

To Any One Who Will Act as Our Agent

Thousands of agents throughout the United States are making \$3.50 to \$8.00 per day selling our attractive line of Household Specialties in Tinware and Aluminum, which we manufacture and are constantly introducing. Our goods are all labor-saving household necessities, made of best material, have ready sale the year 'round and give liberal profits to agents. To increase our number of active workers, we have decided to make this liberal offer.

Here's the OUTFIT OF 7 ARTICLES you get ABSOLUTELY FREE.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1, Shaker Sifter, 95c—Sifts with 1 hand as rapidly as other sifters do with two. Our patent. | No. 3, Combination Dipper, 25c—Consists of nine different articles combined in one, the most useful and handy kitchen utensil ever invented. | No. 5, Wonder Egg Beater and Cream Whip 15c—Beats eggs in thirty seconds, whips cream in less than one minute. |
| No. 2, Frying Pan Cover, 20c—Perforated, absolutely the only cover which prevents the spattering of grease without steaming articles in pan. | No. 4, Perfection Cake Tin, 15c—Enables anyone to remove delicate cake without breaking. | No. 6, Favorite Cake 15c—For stirring and mixing batter of all kinds—can be used in a thousand and one ways. |
| No. 7, Clean Out Tin, 10c—By simply turning cutter once around—the cake will come out without any break or saw. | | |

HOW TO GET IT

All you have to do to get Free the above outfit, which retails at \$1.35, is to send us your name and address with 50 cents and this outfit of 7 different articles, together with catalog, printed matter, instructions, etc., will be sent by express to any part of the U. S.

We ask for this small deposit simply as a guarantee that you will really act as our agent, of which we will be assured after you have sent us an order of \$5 or more, at which time we will permit you to deduct the 50 cents from your remittance, and in that way you will get the outfit of 7 different articles absolutely free.

If the goods when received are not entirely satisfactory and as represented, send the whole outfit back at our expense, and your money will be refunded. When writing, mention Special Offer No. 34.

HOUSEHOLD NOVELTY WORKS,
23 Randolph St., Chicago, or Buffalo, N. Y.

MUSIC LESSONS FREE

at your home. For a limited time we will give free, for advertising purposes, 60 music lessons for beginners or advanced pupils on either Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Cornet, Sight Singing, Violin or Mandolin (your choice), which is small. We teach by mail only and guarantee success. Established seven years. Hundreds write: "Wish I had heard of your school before." Write today for booklet, testimonials and free tuition blank. Address: U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 58, 223 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

SONG POEMS WANTED, also Musical Compositions. We pay Royalty. Publish and Popularize. We Compose and Arrange melody FREE of charge.
GEO. JABERG MUSIC CO., 138 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, O.

16 SOUVENIR POST CARDS 10c
Beautifully colored Comics, Art, Scenery, Catalog and Agents' offer of finest line of cards on market. W. J. Dickson Co., Dept. 39, Des Moines, Ia.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm,

A liquid preparation for face, neck, arms and hands. Makes the skin like you want it. Does it in a moment. Not sticky or greasy. It's harmless, clean, refreshing. Can't be detected. Use it morning, noon and night, Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall. Sample FREE. Lyon Mfg. Co. 43 S. Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

We Will Answer Any Question

(Continued from page 1081)

Mrs. P., Florida.—With your dark eyes and hair you could becomingly wear pink, dark red, golden brown, cream white and perhaps light blue, but the latter would depend upon whether your complexion is at all sallow. If this is the case it would not be becoming.

OX-EYED DAISY.—Sulphur is almost a specific for pimples. Care must be taken never to use it on the face with any preparation containing bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate), for which it has a chemical affinity. The union forms black sulphide of mercury, and the effect is like powder grains in the skin. Corrosive sublimate is as excellent as sulphur in its way, but they must never be used together.

Herein lies the danger of buying miscellaneous face preparations, the ingredients of which are unknown. This is a good remedy for pimples: Sulphur precipitate, 1 dram; best alcohol, 1 ounce. Shake before applying. Dabble on the eruptions several times daily.

Mrs. R. M. T.—As your face is inclined to be greasy, bathe it two or three times a day with a lotion made up of sulphate of zinc, 30 grains; eau de cologne, 1 ounce; rose-water, 2 ounces. Do not eat any greasy, rich food, and take nothing hot to drink, especially in the evening. Your tea, for instance, should be nearly cold when you drink it. If you have soup for dinner, have only one tablespoonful, and do not drink hot coffee. Do not put the powder on your face when the skin is greasy, but wipe it over with the lotion first and then put on the powder. If you will send me a stamped and self-addressed envelope and repeat your request I will send you the name of a powder that is excellent for both dry and greasy skins.

R. E. P.—An old-time preparation to retain the hair in curl consists of a tablespoonful of bruised quince seeds boiled slowly in one pint of rainwater until reduced to three gills. Strain through cheesecloth and add two tablespoonfuls each of alcohol and cologne.

Half a glass of black tea in which has been dissolved a teaspoonful of sugar is an excellent hair curler for dark hair. If hair is dampened with this before being put up on kid curlers it will retain its wave in spite of atmospheric conditions. Curling tongs destroy the natural wave of the hair, and by depriving it of the oil, tend to turn it prematurely gray.

ANXIOUS.—1. Unless you have had a thorough artistic education it is useless for you to try to get a position as an illustrator. 2. You will find the following exercise, which is sometimes called the West Point Setting Tip Exercise, excellent to correct your round shoulders: On first getting up in the morning stand erect, raise the arms with the elbows bent and the hands brought about opposite the armpits, level with the shoulders, then, still keeping this position, bend the arms backward as far as possible, rising on tiptoes and taking a long breath at the same time. This sounds complicated to read but it is really very simple in practice. Repeat this for about twenty times, three or four times daily.

Mrs. R. A. M.—It is the French custom to use blue ribbons for girl babies and pink for boys. But if blue is more becoming to your boy baby I should certainly advise you to use it regardless of this custom, which is not very widely followed in this country anyway.

L. B.—If your skin is dry and scaly you must not use powder on it. Rub a little olive oil into the skin every night, after washing the face in warm water.

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If you stop and think for a minute, you will see the risk you run in using common bag salt.

Before the bag of salt reaches you, it has been hauled in dirty freight cars, stored in damp, unwholesome warehouses, and has absorbed the odors and impurities of the grocery store for weeks or months. The porous sack gives no protection whatever.

The very fact that the salt is generally *caked* in the sack *proves* that it has absorbed moisture.

How can you know what danger lurks within it? There's a better way of packing salt—and a finer, better salt. Shaker Salt—over 99 per cent. pure by Government test—is the only salt put up in a handy carton of paraffin-coated, pure wood fibre—the only handy salt package with patent spout for filling salt shakers without trouble or waste.

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How to Preserve Eggs

DURING the month eggs are exceedingly cheap, and those who are anxious to preserve a supply for use during the coming winter should lose no time in making the necessary preparations. It stands to reason that if eggs can be successfully kept from the plentiful to the scarce season, a goodly proportion of profit can be effected. Although one may not be desirous of selling the eggs, yet it pays to preserve them for use in one's own household. There are several excellent methods of preserving, and while the actual one chosen is immaterial, there are a few that possess special advantages.

It is necessary, whatever system is employed, to use absolutely new-laid eggs for the purpose. It is folly attempting to successfully keep eggs that are several days old when placed in the preparation. During the first twelve hours after they have been laid it is inadvisable to treat them, but as soon after this time has elapsed as possible they should be dealt with. Preserved eggs, moreover, turn bad quicker than new laid, and no time should therefore be wasted in disposing of the eggs after they have been removed from the preservative. Experiments have proved that infertile eggs preserve better than those containing the germ of life, and for this reason it is wise, when hens are producing eggs with preservation in view, to keep the hens without a male bird.

The most ancient method of preserving eggs, but notwithstanding this, one of the best, is by means of lime, salt and water. A preparation consisting of twenty gallons of water, four of lime and one of salt is made, and allowed to stand for several hours, in order that the undissolved lime and salt may sink. The eggs are placed in a glazed vessel, the size depending upon one's requirements, and the clear liquid poured over them. A little lime should be added from time to time, otherwise the preparation will lose some of its effectiveness. A better plan is to cover the top of the vessel with a piece of cheesecloth, allowing the center to dip into the liquid, upon which a little lime is placed, so that the right quantity can be taken into solution as required.

An advantage of this system is that a few eggs can be added day by day as laid, so insuring their absolute freshness. Eggs preserved in lime can always be detected, as it imparts an unevenness to the shell; moreover, the shell becomes exceedingly brittle. The contents, however, preserve in excellent condition, retaining a large proportion of their original flavor and freshness. Preserving in water-glass, or soluble silicate of soda, is a method of more recent introduction, and it answers admirably. It is rather more expensive than the lime and water, but has the advantage of leaving no visible traces on the shells. The treatment of the eggs is similar to that when using lime and water; the eggs are placed in a vessel, and the liquid poured over them. Water-glass can be procured from all large drug stores.

Popularity of Languages

OF the common European languages English is the most widely spoken at the present time and seems to be increasing in popularity more rapidly than any of the others. In 1800 about 21,000,000 people spoke English and in 1900 about 120,000,000. In the same interval of time the number speaking Russian increased from 31,000,000 to 80,000,000, German from 30,000,000 to 80,000,000, French from 31,450,000 to 55,000,000, Italian from 15,000,000 to 33,000,000, Spanish from 26,000,000 to 45,000,000, and Portuguese from 7,480,000 to 13,000,000.

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For Dyspepsia

Loss of appetite is nature's first warning of indigestion, the forerunner of dyspepsia. This disease, like nervousness, is often due to irregular living, improper food and inattention to diet. The digestive organs are inert, the weakened membranes of the overtaxed stomach are unable to perform their functions and the food you force yourself to eat distresses instead of nourishes. Nothing will do more to stimulate the appetite and aid digestion than

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